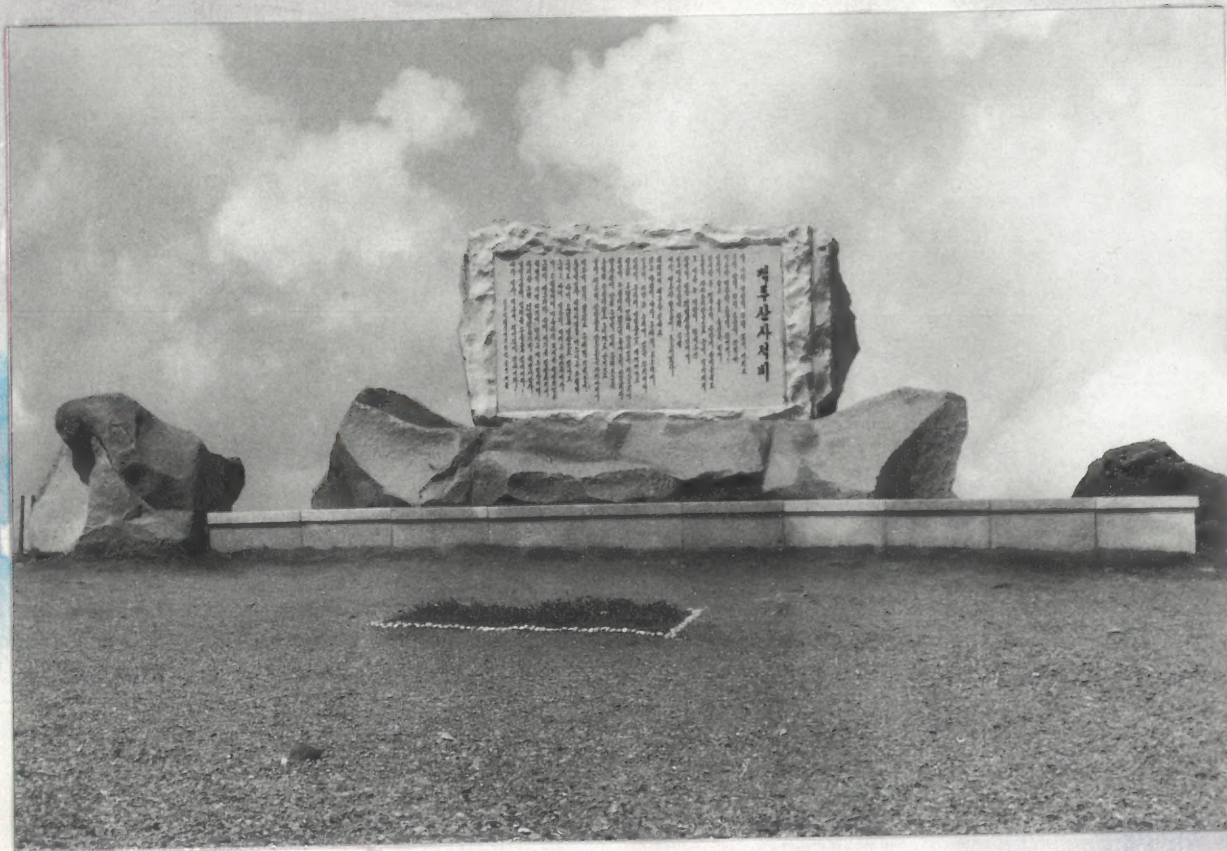


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Korea Today

6
1983



The great leader President Kim Il Sung climbed Mt. Paekdu, the mountain of the revolution, on August 10, 1963, and planned the brighter future of the country, looking back with deep emotions on the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The Korean people erected a monument at its top to immortalize his revolutionary exploits.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung cuts the red tape hanging across the entrance to the Ponghwa Lock Gate and declares its completion

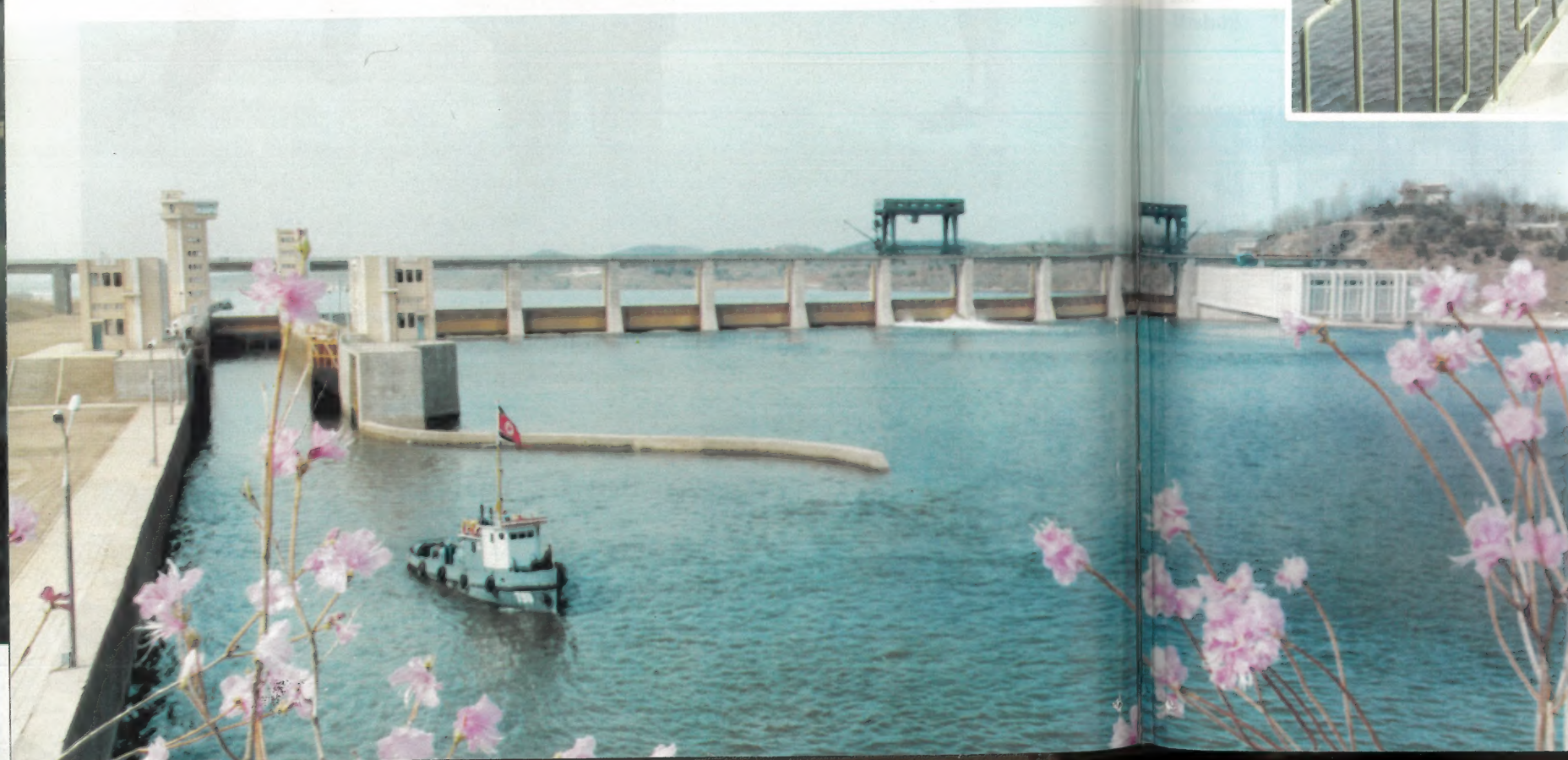
Ceremony for Completion of Ponghwa Lock Gate Held in Presence of Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG





Part of the gate facilities

The general view of the Ponghwa Lock Gate



The great leader President Kim Il Sung gives a highly important advice which will serve as a guide in operating the lock gate and turning the gate area into a recreation resort



The entrance to the gate subway



Goodwill Envoy of Egyptian People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt paid an official state visit to our country from April 4 to 5.

President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

Tete-a-tete between Presidents Kim Il Sung and Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

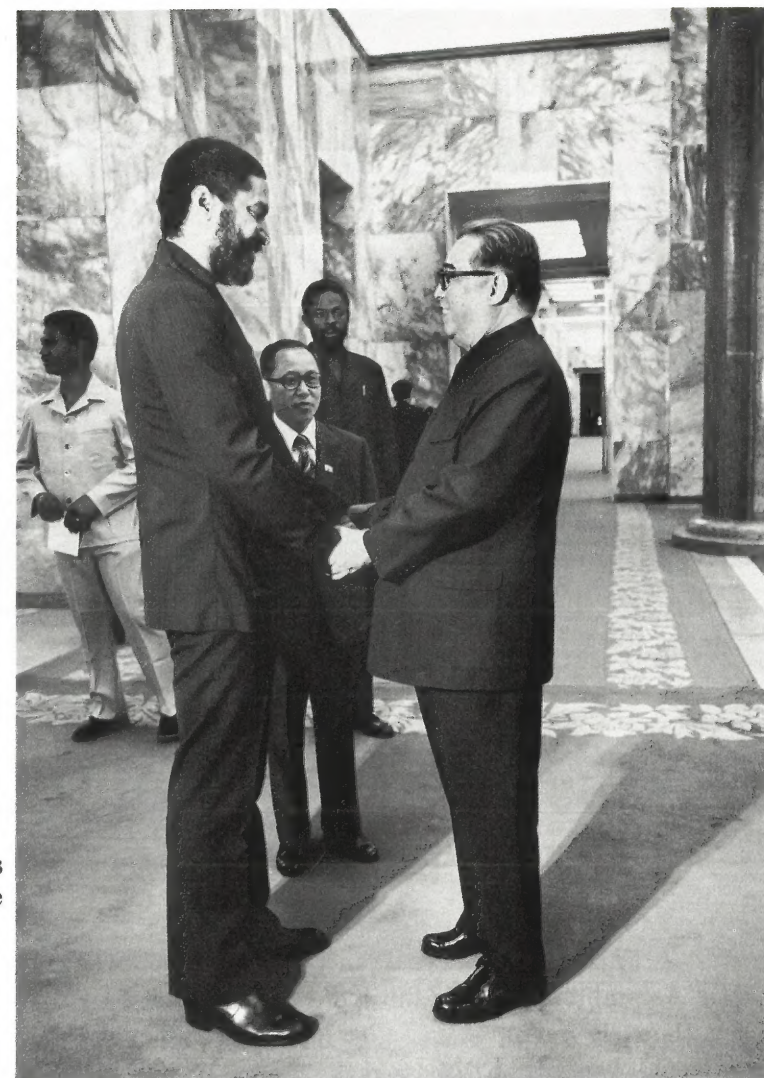


Goodwill Envoy of Grenadian People

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and government delegation of Grenada headed by Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, paid a state visit to our country from April 10 to 14.

Comrade Kim Il Sung shakes hands with Comrade Maurice Bishop

Pyongyangites warmly welcome the guests at the airport





The platform of the session

Second Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

From April 5 to 7 the Second Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly was held in Korea in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The session discussed the results of the fulfilment of the 1982 state budget and the 1983 state budget of the DPRK, as well as organizational problems.



The attendants of the session

DPRK BOOK, PHOTO AND HANDIWORK EXHIBITIONS IN GUINEA AND MALI



The artists of the Malian song and dance troupe sing of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il with a feeling of reverence



Malians see the picture of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il



The Speaker of the National People's Assembly of Guinea who is concurrently the Permanent Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, visits the exhibition



Malian people see the exhibits with deep interest



Guineans hear the recorded lectures on the Juche idea

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FRONT COVER: Our happy Children's Union members

BACK COVER: The Sanju Falls in Mt. Myohyang

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

JUCHE IN THINKING

"All the activities of men are governed by their ideological consciousness. Therefore, in order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses in socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the question of guiding the working masses to take part in the revolutionary struggle and construction work as masters, conscious of being the masters of revolution. That is to say, the question of establishing Juche in ideology."

"If one fails to establish Juche in the ideological and political domains, one will be unable to display any creative initiative because his faculty of independent thinking will be paralysed, and in the end one will even be unable to tell right from wrong and will blindly follow what others do. Anyone who has lost his identity and independence in this way may fall into revisionism, dogmatism and every description of Right and 'Left' opportunism and may eventually bring the revolution and construction to naught."

"The most important thing in ideological work is to arm the Party members and all working people firmly with Party policy."

"They (the Party's lines and policies) guide all our action; being the most accurate strategy and tactics for the successful accomplishment of our revolution."

"Only when we know the Party policies, can we solve all problems correctly. Every problem must be solved not by any individual's subjective views or wisdom but from the standard of the Party policy."

"Why should we inherit the revolutionary traditions? Only when we inherit the revolutionary traditions, can we convince ourselves utterly of victory in the future, as our forerunners emerged victorious from the revolutionary struggle in the past, and inflame everyone with ardent patriotism and a revolutionary fighting spirit."

"The revolution continues and one generation inexorably replaces another. Only if the new generation is educated in the revolutionary traditions will it be possible to form them into genuine continuators of our revolution, who carry it on."

"Such national sense of dignity and power is highly precious for the liberation struggle of the people. A nation without it may be ruined, but a nation that has national pride and confidence in victory is invincible."

"The establishment of Juche aims in the last analysis at carrying out the revolution well in one's own country with national pride and confidence."

"It is very important to teach the people to subsist on home products. Only when people are taught to use homemade goods will they acquire a feeling of national pride."

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Different Branches of National Economy

Completion of the Ponghwa Lock Gate Declared

A ceremony for the completion of the Ponghwa Lock Gate was held on the spot on April 13 in the presence of the great leader of our Party and our people President Kim Il Sung.

At 9:30 in the morning, the great leader President Kim Il Sung arrived at the entrance to the Ponghwa Lock Gate amid the playing of the welcome music.

Bunches of flowers carrying the utmost reverence of the entire soldiers-builders were presented to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Accompanying him was Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also accompanying him were leading officials of Party and state.

After receiving a report about the construction of the Ponghwa Lock Gate, the great leader President Kim Il Sung waved to the cheering soldiers and crowds.

He cut the red tape hanging across the entrance to the lock gate, declaring its completion.

Then he, accompanied by leading officials of Party and state, inspected the lock gate.

He expressed great satisfaction with the fact that soldiers-builders successfully built the modern Ponghwa Lock Gate in a brief period by fully implementing the policy of the speed cam-

paign put forward by our Party.

He gave highly important advices which would serve as a guide in operating the lock gate and turning the gate area into a recreation resort.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with soldiers-builders who distinguished themselves in the construction of the gate.

On-the-Spot Guidance in Hwanghae Iron Works

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae Iron Works on April 18.

After making a round of the medium-sized furnace shop, the shape steel shop, the building lot of blast furnaces and Songrim port, he gave important advices on production at the Hwanghae Iron Works.

He began with an inspection of the medium-sized furnace shop.

He deeply acquainted himself with the new-type blast furnace remodelled to suit domestic raw materials by the devoted efforts of the workers and three-revolution team members there and expressed satisfaction over its successful building and start of production.

He said that more furnaces of that type should be built, if the Juche-orientation of metallurgical industry is to be realized.

He went round the shape steel shop under construction on modern lines and instructed that

the project for the expansion of the shop capacity should be completed in a short time to produce in greater quantities various section steel needed in different fields of the national economy.

Looking round the building lot of new-type blast furnaces to be set up in future, he put forth concrete tasks arising in increasing iron production according to long-term plans.

He gave an on-the-spot guidance to Songrim port.

He said that the ore and coal wharves should be well built up and their utility rate further raised to supply sufficient raw and other materials in keeping with the sharp growth of iron production at the Hwanghae Iron Works.

He said that it was necessary to increase the capacity of the port by expanding the wharves in future while readjusting well the existing wharves of Songrim port.

He instructed that a deep attention should be paid to the work of Songrim port as it plays an important role in the iron production at the Hwanghae Iron Works and foreign trade.

He set forth tasks to build well the city of Songrim inhabited by many steelmakers, rendering it more modern.

He instructed that many recreation grounds for the workers should be built in Songrim and more modern flats for them be constructed at the scenic foot of the hill.

He gave highly important advices which would serve as a guide in rapidly increasing iron production at the Hwanghae Iron Works and further developing Songrim as a Juche-based gigantic metallurgical centre.

On-the-Spot Guidance to the February 8 Cement Factory

The great leader of our Party and people President Kim Il Sung on April 19 gave an on-the-spot guidance in the February 8 Cement

Factory.

Going round the Factory the great leader President Kim Il Sung acquainted himself in detail with the production of cement and with the management and operation of the factory and gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in normalizing cement production on a high level and further increasing its capacity.

He instructed that the immediate task facing the February 8 Cement Factory was to normalize cement production on a high level.

Saying that larger quantities of cement could be produced with the existing equipment and manpower, if the management and operation of the factory were better organized, he stressed that it was required to supply in time sufficient materials and spare parts needed while strengthening the guidance of production.

He put forward concrete tasks to sharply increase the production capacity of this factory.

He told that the development of the Chongryong Mine must be completed within this year through a drive to ensure the production of limestone, the prerequisite to the growth of cement production in future.

He set forth the task to build one more calcining oven to increase the cement production capacity.

He taught that thoroughgoing preparations for the construction of the oven should be made this year so that it might be brought off at lightning speed next year.

He instructed that the leading personnel of the factory should always pay deep attention to culture in the process of production to keep the factory cleaner and tidier and provide the workers with better working conditions.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung took concrete measures for widely using semi-anthracite in North Hwanghae Province.

Comrade KIM JONG IL, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK CC, Gives Working Guidance to Nampo Lock Gate Construction on the Spot

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 20 gave working guidance on the spot to the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate, accompanied by the leading officials of the Party and state.

Going round the cofferdam project site, the earthen dam construction site, the case-type building parts production site and other places, Comrade Kim Jong Il acquainted himself with the progress of the construction and indicated a direction and ways to solve business-like problems arising in the work to accelerate the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate, a structure of lasting value.

Feasting his eyes on the magnificent scene showing that the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung for grand nature-remaking is being turned into a proud reality, Comrade Kim Jong Il highly appraised the endeavours of the builders who are making a vigorous charge, raising higher the flames of creation of the "speed of the 80s" to carry out the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK.

He put forward tasks to strengthen the work of support and preferentially solve a series of problems arising in the construction including the supply of materials to complete as early as possible the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate which will bring about a great turn in the grand nature-remaking projects in our country.

ARE Decides to Award Order to the Dear Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on an official state visit to our country announced that the ARE decided to award the "Necklace Order of the Republic" to Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, adopted the decision to award this order to Comrade Kim Jong Il in high estimation of his imperishable exploits.

Three Red Flags Flutter in Korea

The three red flags of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are fluttering vigorously in Korea today.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions formulated by our Party are revolutionary tasks that are independent, creative and communist, and the three red flags of the three revolutions, carried forward by our Party, are the greatest revolutionary flags."

Under the three red flags our people advance dynamically towards a bright future; they have before them the challenging goal of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

This is the reality of Korea today.

The report made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the shining victory of the three revolutions in our country. Referring to this report, the head of state of a third-world country remarked in his official address: "One of the notable things in the life of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that they have the ability to find right solutions to the problems which can't be solved easily in other countries. ... The theory of three revolutions, the ideological, technical and cultural, is the basis of social changes in Korea. It has the same bearing in our country. So has it in the developed and developing countries which are in similar situations to Korea."

Under the flags of the three revolutions Korea gives birth to new things which are independent and creative every day. Some of them are no more than tiny buds at present, but have great significance.

Some time ago it was reported that all the miners

working at the Kumsan Pit of the Ryongyang Mine graduated from an industrial college, thus raising their qualifications for associate engineers to those for full-fledged engineers. In bygone days miners were humiliated as casual labourers, at the lowest rung of social ladder. The appearance of a group of intellectuals from among miners is a notable event, which shows that our Party's policy of intellectualization of all society is bearing fruit on the grassroots level.

Similar developments are to be seen among the agricultural working people in the renowned Chongsan-ri and the Yoldusamcholli plain and among fishermen of pelagic fishing fleets and elsewhere in our country. In this way, new, communist men of the Juche type are coming into being en masse, while the Juche-oriented arts develop with each passing day, producing excellent literary, musical and other works in streams. Automation is widespread to liberate workers from backbreaking labour, differences between towns and the countryside have diminished and taxation has long been abolished. Thus a happy new life flourishes under socialism as the days go by.

Our people marched forward under the red flags of the three revolutions, thus admirably rid themselves of the centuries-old backwardness in a short span of time, brought about great transformations in this land. Today Korea is forcefully advancing towards the complete victory of socialism in the saddle of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign to create the "speed of the 80s". This tells that our people have found the most correct way to reach a bright future.

The mere seizure of power by the working class will not bring about socialism automatically; ideal society of mankind will not be built easily just

because socialist revolution has triumphed.

The building of the society is accompanied by decisive battles with imperialism in its last-ditch frenzy, and by acute struggles with the enemies within and without; in this period arise the arduous and complex historic tasks of scraping off dirt and rust throughout all domains of social life and producing new things with independent and creative attitudes.

What is the basic way to solve all the unprecedented tasks most correctly and promptly? Which is the short cut to the ideal society to be taken particularly by the newly-independent countries which were colonies or semi-colonies in the past and are building new society?

Our Party is convinced that it is to advance under the red banners of the three revolutions.

The three red flags waving over Korea in the age of Chajusong are the banners of glory and victory, which proudly demonstrate the greatness of our leader and Party.

The line of three revolutions, the ideological, technical and cultural, is that of the great President Kim Il Sung and our glorious Party.

The greatness of a working-class leader, a working-class party is manifested, first of all, in ideologies, theories, lines and policies.

The greatness of the ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who was the first to discover the validity of the three revolutions, is too profound to describe in a few words. He made original investigations in order to lead our people along the unexplored road to socialism and communism. Some idea of his unparalleled wisdom and indescribably hard efforts is given by his famous proposition: The people's government plus the three revolutions means communism. These brief words contain the deep truth of the building of socialism and communism and the correctness of the line of the three revolutions has been proved in practice, so that its great significance is clear to everyone now.

However, when he discovered the validity of the three revolutions, people could not grasp the

revolutionizing influence it would exert in making history in the days to come.

The three revolutions did not begin in Korea today. Nearly 40 years ago, immediately after liberation the great leader President Kim Il Sung initiated the policy of three mass movements—the general ideological mobilization movement for nation building, the movement for increased production and the anti-illiteracy movement. Still fresh in the memory of our people are those days when they took the first step towards the building of a new country, upholding his policy.

In the crucible of these three mass movements our people cleared themselves of the old ideas and were educated in democratic and patriotic new ideas for the first time in their life.

Through the Potong River improvement project and in the campaign for increased production in which they took an active part, they had the first experience in worthwhile work to transform and conquer nature as required by the Juche idea. Through adult school education they awakened from centuries-old illiteracy and ignorance. This is the origin of the three revolutions.

The ensuing world-startling Chollima Movement, industrialization and all our people's historic endeavours and the epoch-making changes in this land, took place and blossomed out in the orbit of the three revolutions.

How is it that the red flags of the three revolutions flutter more vigorously in this land today? It is unthinkable apart from the ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned leadership of our glorious Party which develops these revolutions into a conscious and organized mass movement, holding fast to the line of three revolutions as the Party's general line.

"Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

"Let's produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"

Under these revolutionary slogans our Party put forward ideas, theories and policies and took creative initiatives to remould nature, society and people. Writings on all these will be edited into an

encyclopedia on the building of socialism and communism.

The red flags of the three revolutions are everlasting revolutionary banners firmly held by our glorious Party; they are banners of the faith of our people striving to carry the revolution through to the end under the Party's guidance.

The three revolutions are unique ones in which we may encounter difficulties and ordeals and unexpected storm and stress.

Unbreakable confidence and consistency in carrying out its lines and policies—this is a major quality of our glorious Party.

Our Party firmly maintains the line of the three revolutions as the shortest way to realize the programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The more difficult and complex the situation and the greater the tasks before us, the higher our Party held the three red flags.

When faced with difficult, colossal tasks in carrying out the decision of its historic Fifth Congress, the Party initiated the Three-Revolution Team Movement. When we had the urgent task of getting ourselves fully ready for the great revolutionary event and accelerating socialist construction at the maximum, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement was proposed. And our Party invariably held that the secret of the "speed of the 80s" to bring about another great upswing lies in carrying on this movement more vigorously.

Our Party is resolved to guide our people on under the three red flags to a blessed paradise where the whole of society has been modelled on the

Juche idea; and our people are firmly determined to follow the Party invariably under these banners it upholds.

Look at the workers in the Kim Chaek Iron Works who kindled the torch of the "speed of the 80s", a new Chollima speed, in hearty response to the glorious Party's call. Look at the heroic workers of the Kangson Steel Complex who have remoulded their ideology, technology and culture and hit a new high in producing a million tons of steel today with the very blooming mill whose rated capacity was 60,000 tons in 1956.

The heroic builders of Komdok play the vanguard role in the battle to attain the nonferrous-metal production goal of 1.5 million tons, working on the peaks a thousand and several hundred metres high under the three red flags, exalting the honour of Korea in the 80s. The builders of Nampo Lock Gate are damming up the wild sea at the risk of their lives, as they accept the Party's policy as an absolute necessity and carry it out unconditionally.

In every nook and corner of our country the three red banners flutter vibrantly, and the hearts of workers on all the battle sites to win Three-Revolution Red Flags are filled with a sole desire to be for ever loyal to the glorious Party.

Whatever storm may blow in fury and whatever mountains may stand in their way, our people will consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche holding aloft the three red banners of the three revolutions, under the outstanding leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Kang In Ho



Poem

The Great Sun of the World Revolution

Denekew Assaye (Ethiopia)

The great sun has risen.
When the world suffered the disasters and pain
Under the jackboot of the imperialists,
The great sun has come up.

Like the new morning dawns
And all things return to life
For there is a sun of the universe,
The human who has the great sun
Found the way of the true living
After cutting off the chains of oppression.
It is the guiding star
Which gives the rebirth of brightness to the oppressed people.

Ah! he is the great President Kim Il Sung.
The founder of Juche idea whom Korea has born
Illumining brightly the world with the Juche rays
He is the great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Il Sung. Kim Il Sung.
The immortal Juche idea has been created
With his name that the world people are kindly calling.
The world is shining and
New life will be born
By the Juche rays calling the dawn.

Ah! Kim Il Sung.
The great Juche idea.
His Juche idea
Is the bright beacon of the world revolution.

As the ships are gathering
To the light of beacon,
The world has changed the course
To Korea, to Korea
To see the rays of Juche and
The great President Kim Il Sung.
Many foreign heads of state who have met him and
Figures who are unsparing of their praise after they saw Korea
Say that Juche Korea is a model of world
And the great President Kim Il Sung is our teacher.

The world people look up to him
As the leader of Juche Korea
As the great sun of the world revolution.

The envoys of friendship who go to Korea with the
greeting of congratulations
And the world people looking at him intimately
Think on his great deal devoted to the world revolution
And his wise and tireless leadership for 70 years.

The world people convey the greeting of
congratulations,
And wish him who greets the 70th birthday
long life and a good health
With the hearts of the most valuable loyalty.



A GREAT MAN

"The Korean People Are Sure to Win!"

One night in late November 1950 the great leader General Kim Il Sung was on his way to Kusanjin. He saw a Korean People's Army unit coming in high spirits, singing the Song of General Kim Il Sung in a resonant voice.

He stopped the car and got down and asked the commander of the unit where they were from. It was so dark that the latter could not recognize the General and failed to make a ready reply. The General came nearer to the columns and asked again.

"Where are you from?"

Only then did the commander of the unit recognize the General. He halted his unit and reported to him in attention. The unit had covered 2,000 *ri* on foot from the Rakdong River.

The great leader clasped the commander's hand warmly, praising the high morale of the soldiers. And he looked affectionately over the soldiers lined up in the dark.

Noticing a very young soldier standing right behind the commander, the great leader asked his name and age, stroking him on the shoulder. The soldier replied in a sonorous voice that he was So Sung Ryol, battalion orderly, aged

16. He went on asking the youngster where his home was, if he had parents, if he was tired after a long march. He then inquired.

"Where are you comrades going?"

"We are going to the Supreme Headquarters."

"What for?"

"To get a new combat order from Comrade Supreme Commander."

The great leader read the ardent desire of all the KPA soldiers in the vigorous answer of the young warrior. He again hugged him warmly, and asked the soldiers in the ranks.

"Well, can you defeat the Americans once you receive an order?"

"Yes, we can." All of them answered. At the time other units marched past on both sides of the road, singing songs vigorously.

After looking at the courageous looks of the soldiers for a while, the great leader turned to his aides and, in a confident tone of voice, exclaimed.

"Look. The Korean youth are not dead! The Korean people are sure to win! They are sure to win!"

☆

☆

☆



Korean Revolution Museum (8)

Relying on People's Strength

Korea was free but backwardness and poverty left by Japanese imperialist colonial rule were too great. The great leader President Kim Il Sung found in the popular masses strength with which to overcome them.

This can be seen in the exhibits in Rooms Nos. 32-33.

The Congress of North Korean Provincial, City and County People's Committees

The picture of the congress carries our memory back to eventful days of scores of years ago.

In November 1946 the whole country was gripped by the joy of provincial, city and county people's committee election, the first of its kind in history. Genuine representatives of the people were recommended as candidates.

The people of Samdung Sub-county, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, had a great honour to nominate the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the South

Pyongan Provincial People's Committee.

The great leader visited them and earnestly called upon them to set an example in strengthening the people's power and building a rich and strong country since the workers and peasants were masters of the country. The first democratic election took place amid unprecedentedly high political enthusiasm and then there was the Congress of North Korean Provincial, City and County People's Committees in February 1947. The congress was attended by 1,159 people's committee members—workers, peasants, office employees, intellectuals, traders, entrepreneurs, religionists.

The great leader established the North Korean People's Assembly, the supreme organ of power, and set up the North Korean People's Committee, a new central government agency.

The North Korean People's Assembly elected him Chairman of the North Korean People's Committee, in reflection of the will and desire of the entire people.

The North Korean People's Committee was Korea's first government of proletarian dictatorship and a powerful weapon for the socialist revolution and construction.

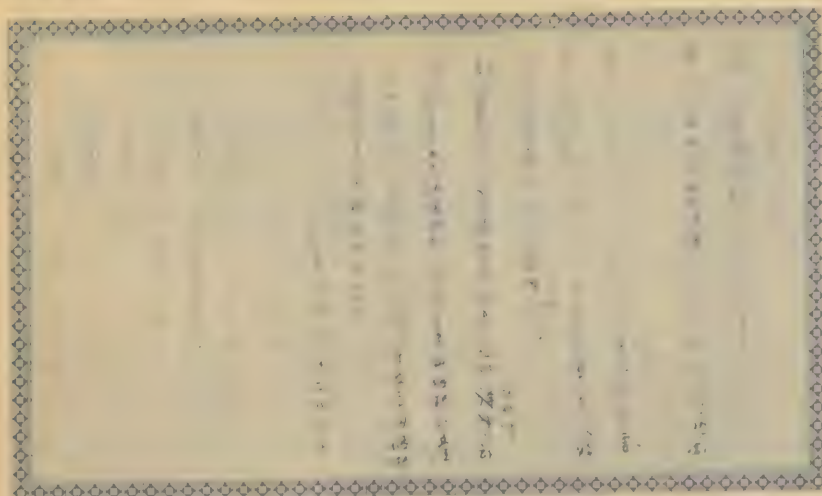
The Great Leader's Autograph Report "On the 1947 Plan for the Development of the National Economy"

This is an autograph report delivered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the Congress of North Korean Provincial, City and County People's Committees.

The 1947 plan for the development of the national economy, the first of its kind in our country, envisaged a growth of 92 per cent in industrial production and 18.6 per cent in grain output over 1946, and it provided for the rapid stabilisation of the people's lives.

It was not an easy job to carry out this colossal plan.

We were inexperienced and keenly felt the shortage of technicians, raw and other materials and money. To make the matter



The great leader President Kim Il Sung's autograph report "On the 1947 plan for the development of the national economy" delivered at the Congress of North Korean Provincial, City and County People's Committees (February 19, 1947)

worse, the country was divided in two and the US imperialists and all shades of class enemies conducted desperately subversive and sabotaging activities.

The great leader firmly believed in the patriotic zeal and inexhaustible strength of the masses of the working people and mobilized them for the implementation of the national economic plan.

Though he was very busy leading nation-building, he gave firsthand guidance to many factories, enterprises and farm villages, including iron works, irrigation construction sites and mountain villages, vigorously encouraging the working people and settling their headaches one by one. Under his wise guidance, our working people worked hard.

As a result, the national economic plan was overfulfilled.

Written Pledges of Loyalty to the Great Leader from People

There was a banquet after the National Meeting of Front-rankers in Increased Production

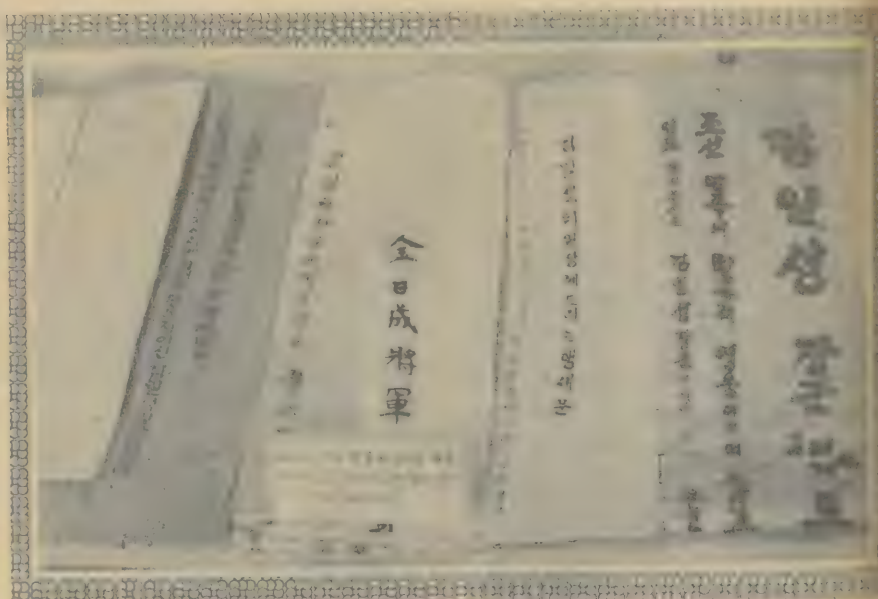
Emulation Drive at the end of April 1947.

Present at the banquet were anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were then cadres of Party and government bodies.

The banquet began and the great leader stood up to drink a toast to the participants.

He called a young worker to his side. He was a coal miner of Sinchang. He was an innovator who set a bold goal of fulfilling more than half a year ahead of time his assignment two times higher than that for the previous year and was making a miraculous success in coal production by introducing new mining methods.

When he came to him, the great leader said in a resounding voice:



Written pledges of increased production addressed to the great leader President Kim Il Sung by the workers in different branches of the national economy

"This is a collier holding on to the power post of the country. I propose a toast to him first."

He always trusted the popular masses and found himself among them. This gave them great strength and courage. That was why they carried out the tasks given by the great leader through thick and thin and devoted their all to the worthwhile struggle for nation-building.

Many people sent written pledges to him.

A picture shows some of the written pledges sent by the miners to the great leader at that time.

Our people were firmly convinced that there was nothing impossible when they followed the great leader and the Party. Because of this firm conviction, our people could overcome successfully all difficulties and mightily promote the building of a new life after liberation.

Automatic Rifle

Room No. 33 exhibits a automatic rifle awarded to Comrade Kim Chaek by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It was one of the first automatic rifles made by ourselves after liberation.

To make ours an independent, sovereign state we had to have our own powerful regular armed forces. The building of regular people's armed forces was all the

more imperative because the US imperialists occupying south Korea were ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

That was why after liberation the great leader pushed forward the preparations for developing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular army.

He got fine workers trained by himself in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to build the people's armed forces and set up many educational institutes to train a great number of new military and political cadres of worker or peasant stock. At the same time he organized units of different arms and services to build regular armed forces and had necessary preparations made.

On the basis of these preparations, the great leader strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into regular revolutionary

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

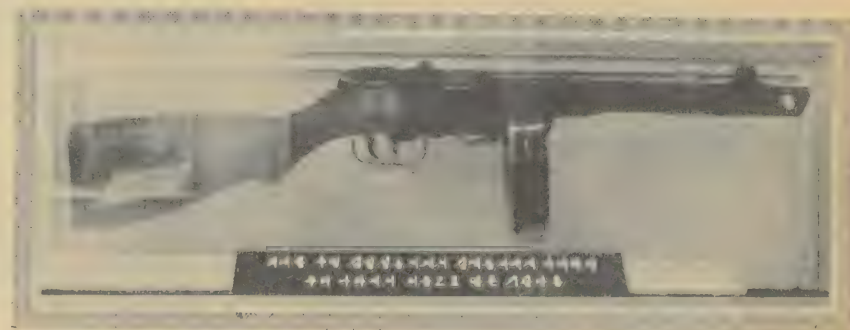
armed forces in February 1948.

Following the building of the regular people's armed forces, he saw to it that the entire army-men were firmly equipped with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and with strong revolutionary spirit and indomitable fighting spirit and intensified military training. And he led our people to give active support to the People's Army.

He put a firm faith in the strength of our people and, relying on them, he had our war industry created to produce up-to-date military equipment and materiel.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the regular revolutionary armed forces were built and their combat strength increased, which put our people in a position to crush any aggressors, defend their country and push forward revolution and construction.

Kim Sun Ryong



An automatic rifle given to Comrade Kim Chaek by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It was one of the first rifles made in our country

A Handful of Earth

Pochonbo is a battle site bearing the brilliant traces of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people; and it is a historic place near and dear to the hearts of our friends.

This spring I revisited Pochonbo. At the threshold of Pochonbo, I paused for a while and was feasting my eyes on the picturesque spring scenery, when the forested Konjang Hill resounded with singing voices:

*The apple flowers bloom in spring in my village
The golden ears of rice wave in autumn
A handful of the soil of the field is dearer than my life*

This I do know now

I did not hear the song for the first time, but it unusually played on my heartstrings. The patriotic song sung in the land which bore the footprints of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners reminded me of the meeting I had with an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter in Pochonbo a few years ago.

Pochonbo battle was a historic one which again declared to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead but alive under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Hearing the story of the participant in the battle, I inspected the historic places associated with the fierce battle. In particular, the story I heard on the top of Konjang Hill at the back of Pochonbo left a deep impression on my mind.

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great General Kim Il Sung came to the homeland across the Amnok River on the night of June 3, 1937. At dawn it reached the top of Konjang Hill where he ordered his men to rest.

The soldiers lay down, but none of them could sleep though they were tired from the night's arduous march. For they were in the embrace of the homeland and could not calm down their stirring hearts. The eastern sky grew light, and they greeted the first morning in the homeland on June 4, 1937. Mountains and rivers! Everything in the motherland was beautiful and lovely

enough to gladden their hearts. Overcome by joy, they hugged trees and others rolled about on grass.

The spring breeze was spreading pleasing smell of earth and scent of azaleas. How sweet the earth of the homeland smelt! They took the earth with their hands and smelt it or rubbed it against their cheeks. And they wrapped up handfuls of the earth and kept it in their knapsacks with care.

The men of the KPRA, on their way from the victorious Pochonbo battle, looked back time and again at the mountains and rivers of the homeland.

Afterwards, they would see the soil of the fatherland kept in their knapsacks whenever they met with difficulties in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and gained fresh strength and courage from it and administered baptism of fire for revenge to Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The handful of the homeland's earth moved me deeply and gave me much food for thought.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"There is a saying that stateless people are more miserable than a dog in a house of death. This is truly so. The country is more precious to us than anything else."

The soil of the motherland which the KPRA men carried in their knapsacks—it could not be compared with any treasure. It was impregnated with their ardent patriotic spirit several times more precious than the treasure.

One may have so many misfortunes, but the greatest and most agonizing one is that one is robbed of one's own country. Deprived of their country by Japanese imperialists in the past, the Korean people lived as slaves under their bayonets and experienced to the marrow of their bones that stateless people were more miserable than a dog in a house of mourning.

As they underwent the sorrow of statelessness more thoroughly than anybody else, the KPRA men took up arms and participated in the great anti-Japanese war for

the liberation of Korea. They waged the armed struggle against Japan for 15 long years, crossing and recrossing steep peaks and mountains in and around Mt. Paekdu in the north of Korea. But not for a single moment they forgot their dear motherland. This was why the earth of the homeland in their knapsacks made the KPRA men feel the breath of the homeland and see its beauty and was the source of their joy. And whenever they gathered around the campfire, they would zealously talk about their home villages, the mountains and rivers of their fatherland, and would spend many wakeful nights thinking of their parents, wives and children who were languishing under the oppression and suppression of Japanese imperialism. To bring the day when they would return in triumph to the liberated homeland with General Kim Il Sung, the KPRA men could conduct sanguinary battles with Japanese imperialists, surmounting trying ordeals and inconceivable difficulties. They crossed and recrossed the Amnok River to revenge themselves on the enemies who suppressed and killed their fellow countrymen and soaked the homeland with blood.

How many revolutionary fighters dedicated their lives to the struggle to take back the motherland! Lives were dear to them, needless to say. But they valued their fatherland above their lives and put the revolutionary future above their own happiness. So they could dedicate their youth and lives to the revolution without hesitation.

Even when they blocked the fire-spitting enemy pillboxes with their breasts or were on the gallows, the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners were confident of the final victory of the revolution and pictured to themselves the paradise which would unfold on the homeland.

The ardent patriotism saturating the handful of earth of the homeland, the noble mentality of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who prized their motherland more than their lives—it was inherited by the heroic Korean People's Army men who defended every inch of the fatherland at the cost of their blood during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) against US imperialist aggressors. And their lofty patriotic revolutionary spirit lives in the hearts of all our people at present, forcefully inspiring them to struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" designed to make our country into a paradisaic land better to live in. The verdant woods of Konjang Hill in the glorious revolutionary battle site of Pochonbo endlessly rustled in the breeze as if whispering about the patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

"Don't tread the soil of the homeland without thought, infatuated with the happiness of today. We must never forget that this land which blossomed out into a paradise is permeated with the sublime patriotic spirit of the revolutionary forerunners who treasured their homeland above their own lives!" I shouted to myself.

O Dok Yon



His Love for a Revolutionist's Mother (2)



Comrade Ma Dong Hui's family who were boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Out of sight, out of mind—this is what they say. However, the great leader President Kim Il Sung showed all his loving care for Chang Gil Bu, mother of a revolutionist, whether she was near him or far away from him.

The mother had been happy in Pyongyang under the kindly care of the leader. But, in the autumn of 1946 she left for her home village on the east coast. Her heart bled to part with him.

Why did she leave the leader's house? She thought that her continued presence might make him feel sorry for her all the time and remind him of deceased revolutionary fighters, thus causing him frequent heartaches. Hence she returned home repressing her unbounded sorrow. She had a single-hearted desire to relieve him of his mental pains. But this desire of the mother was infinitesimal compared with the respected leader's

love for her and her family. Even after her departure from Pyongyang the great leader sorely missed her family, including her son Ma Dong Hui who had died a heroic death during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and he recalled many revolutionary martyrs with whom he could not work in the liberated homeland.

Once the great leader was touring Ryanggang Province for firsthand guidance. One early morning he visited the foot of a mountain where Ma Dong Hui slept in peace together with the revolutionary fighters who had fallen in action during the sacred war for national liberation. The eastern sky was getting light and a refreshing wind came blowing from the historic river of Amnok. Having arrived at the place where the graves were, he fell into deep meditation. He might be seeing the image of Ma Dong Hui who

upheld revolutionary principle even on the enemy's gallows or recalling his youthhood when he was fond of composing and reciting poems.

*The sun shines but the world is dark
You fought gallantly, my comrade.
Forget about your sweet heart
And come out to wipe the enemy out.*

This is a stanza of one of the songs which Ma Dong Hui had loved to sing since his early youthhood. But he was gone before he could see his country where his wishes had come true, leaving his loved songs behind. The great leader President Kim Il Sung stroked Ma Dong Hui's gravestone with an aching heart and said as if to himself, "How nice it would be if these comrades were alive!"

The great leader always remembers the revolutionary fighters who gallantly fought amid the flames of the anti-Japanese war and died before seeing the freed country; and he is more aggrieved than anybody else that he cannot share the happiness of today with them.

One early spring he was reading a memoir carried in a newspaper when he was suddenly gripped by an irresistible yearning for Ma Dong Hui; he recalled those days when the revolutionist took up arms with his wife and sister in the bloody battle for the country's liberation.

Once he visited a photo exhibition which showed our Party's history, where he reminisced the revolutionary qualities of Ma Dong Hui.

During his stay in the historic land of Pochonbo, he dropped in at the museum in which he found a photograph of Ma Dong Hui. He praised his revolutionary principle, saying: "Comrade Ma Dong Hui is a real patriot. He bit off his own tongue." And he added: "Man has desire to live, and has lingering attach-

ment for life. I worked with tens of thousands of people before. Sometimes I lost revolutionary comrades and some other times I sent people on mission, but I have never seen such a brave man who bit off his tongue." The great leader said this was not a simple thing.

Later he mentioned the fact that Ma Dong Hui was exemplary also in educating young people, and advised officials concerned to have articles written on this score.

He lavished on Chang Gil Bu his lofty unchanging love for her son and other members of her family. For many, many years, while looking after her, he guided her in such a way as to live sturdily like a mother who had borne and bred an ardent revolutionist.

Mother Chang Gil Bu spent one and a half years at her home before she came up to Pyongyang on a brief visit. It was a balmy spring day when she called on the great leader President Kim Il Sung at his home. The peach flowers were in full bloom in the garden. The windows were flung open and the warm sunlights streamed into the room where the great leader conversed with her. In an earnest tone of voice the leader said:

"I was dreadfully sorry last time when you did not accept my sincere request. But, on a second thought I could understand why you did not do so."

After a pause he advised her to make trips as often as possible to get fresh air which will quench the tinders in her heart. "By the way, I must tell you one thing."

So saying, the leader came over to her side and seated himself, before resuming his words.

"Don't show your tears to whoever you meet in train or on roadside. They say from old times that our Korean mothers do not

weep over the death of their sons for the country. The mother of a revolutionist must always live sturdily."

Every word of the great leader went deep into the mother's heart like water soaks earth. In them were compressed a teaching on how a mother who dedicated her children to the revolution, had to live.

Mother Chang Gil Bu grasped the meaning of the respected leader's words and thought to herself: The tears of a mother who dedicated her children to the revolution should never be the tears of grief. They should be the tears of an avenger who is to make the enemy pay blood for blood, the tears of burning resolution, tears of struggle.

So she engraved the great leader's advice in her mind and led the village folk in doing worthwhile work and living sturdily both in the days of nation-building and the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). She led a worthy and cheerful life.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung not merely invigorated and encouraged the mother to check back the tears. He also praised her as "communist mother" in public, as she lived and worked with a strong will.

Mother Chang Gil Bu removed to Pyongyang because of the repeated advices made by the great leader. In November 1961, soon after her arrival in the capital, the National Meeting of Mothers was held in the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made sure that she took up her place on the tribune of the meeting and even had the honour of sitting by his side.

In a historic speech he made at the gathering, he referred, in general terms, to the effect of the mother's education, and said that the mothers of

the great men of all ages gave their sons a good education from childhood, and highly estimated Mother Chang Gil Bu.

"The mother of Comrade Ma Dong Hui is present here with us now," said the great leader and introduced her to the audience. He explained the brilliant struggle waged by Ma Dong Hui and said as follows:

"The Communist must even be ready to lay down his life for the good of society and the people. The mother of Comrade Ma Dong Hui loved her son, but never in a selfish manner. She thought that her son was right to sacrifice his life without yielding to the enemy and that his death was a glorious one because it contributed to the revolution and the people. She treasured the fatherland, the people and the revolution even more than her son's life. If all mothers educate their children in a revolutionary way as Comrade Ma Dong Hui's mother did, the children will all grow into fine Communists."

Mother Chang Gil Bu was deeply moved by the high estimation made by the great leader, which she thought she did not deserve, and looked back on the kindness he had devoted to herself and her son.

Were it not for the great leader's warm embrace, she said to herself, my son would not have grown to be a splendid revolutionist nor would I have led a worthy life as the mother of such a son, to keep on tending the everblooming flower of the revolution. Nor would I have the great honour of being seated by the respected leader upheld by everyone and receiving invaluable teachings from him.

Mother Chang Gil Bu shed tears of emotion, enwrapped in inexplicable happiness.

O Hak Chol

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Dedicates His Life to Revolution, Peace and National Prosperity

A.K. Braun (Austria)

It is quite natural for us all to look back on the heroic struggle waged by the Korean people under the seasoned leadership of President Kim Il Sung, father of the nation. The Korean people and the revolutionary people of the world are renewing their resolve to intensify their struggle to create new lives.

President Kim Il Sung was convinced that the Korean people would not be able to enjoy independent and creative lives and peace unless they wrested back their independence from Japanese imperialist rulers through their own energetic struggle. So he led the Korean revolution and has been dedicating his life to the cause of national independence and the people's liberation.

President Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and philosopher who through the struggle, founded the Juche idea, the revolutionary ideology of our time, to satisfy the requirements of revolutionary development.

Under the banner of this idea President Kim Il Sung achieved the liberation and independence of Korea and fully developed the country politically, economically and culturally.

Only such a country revolutionally organized on the basis of this outstanding ideology authored and developed by President Kim Il Sung, can provide all its citizens with a happy, prosperous and new life, and bring about national prosperity.

He authored and developed the profound Juche philosophy that contains all ideas of revolution and construction.

He elucidated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything; thus man's position and role in the world was expounded and a correct view on nature and society established.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."**

The revolutionary Juche idea not only furnishes a view on man's destiny but also gives answers to a

wide range of questions, including that of developing a nation's socio-political life and of organizing and mobilizing the popular masses to develop the economy and culture.

To a fighting people a true revolution has a programmatic significance. This is because such a revolution is carried out on the basis of new, universal, clear-cut and systematic principles and ideas. What is most important in correctly carrying out revolution is to accept such ideas and principles. Because such ideas and principles can be proved effective only by those who espouse them.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung the Korean people completely eliminated centuries-old harsh exploitation and oppression, brought about historic changes and accumulated valuable successes and experiences in revolution and construction. Thanks to the tireless efforts and great Juche philosophy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a people's hero, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a country the whole world envies.

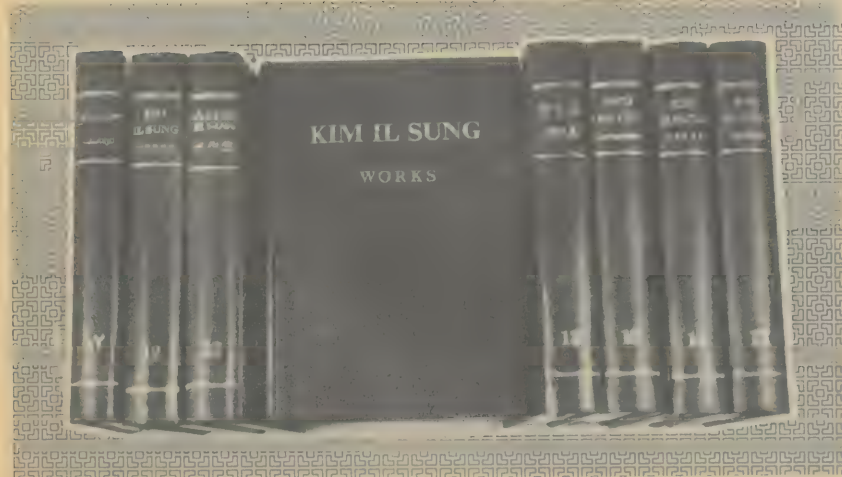
Comrade Kim Il Sung is a model leader.

He is a flawless politician and thinker who works in an indomitable spirit without caring for himself; he is a benevolent teacher who is equipped with simplicity and modesty and looks after and leads the people, always mixing with them.

It is an extremely difficult task to transform social structure in a country that newly emerged after a long revolutionary struggle for independence and liberation. Such a transformation can be made only when the popular masses are skilfully organized for the work to remould society and ideology at every stage of socio-political development.

Scientific ways and means to solve this question are fully expounded in the writings of the great leader who leads the Korean people to a gigantic goal. In accordance with the requirements of the Juche idea, Korea registered great successes in cooperativizing small-scale individual farming and developing agriculture, and set a brilliant example in self-sufficiency in food. In industrial spheres numerous factories were constructed to radically increase the country's economic power. Meanwhile, the most superior national culture was built and

"KIM IL SUNG, Works," Vols. 12-13, and Pamphlet Published



Recently "Kim Il Sung, Works," Vols. 12-13, and pamphlet "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug*" were issued in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic and German by the DPRK Foreign Languages Publishing House.

"Kim Il Sung, Works," Vol. 12 (Jan.-Dec. 1958), contains 36 his-

toric works—reports, speeches, concluding speeches, talks and others—published by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, including "On Improving Party Works", "On the Tasks of the Youth in the Building of Socialism", "For the Implementation of the Judicial Policy of Our Party", "Some Problems Arising in Bringing about a Fresh Upswing in Socialist

Construction" and "On Communist Education".

"Kim Il Sung, Works," Vol. 13 (Jan.-Dec. 1959), contains 24 historic works, including "On the Victory of Socialist Agricultural Cooperativization and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country", "For Korean Compatriots in Japan Repatriation Is Their Legitimate National Right", "Health Workers Should Be True Servants of the People", "For the Further Development of Fisheries", "Let Us Grasp the Main Objective and Concentrate Forces on It in the Solution of All Questions" and "For the Further Development of Local Industry".

The pamphlet gives the answers of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug* on November 5, 1982 in connection with the present international situation and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

came under the possession of the people.

All these successes owe to the outstanding idea, insight and seasoned leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It is under his revolutionary leadership that all members of Korean society are united, think and act as one man, and self-reliance and devoted service for the country is an important principle of life. Thanks to the great leader's teachings and care the people are guaranteed liberty, democracy, excellent conditions for work and education, public service facilities and medical aid. The Korean people are firmly convinced that they can hew out a bright future on their own as they enjoy the utmost care of the great leader.

One can write without end about the exploits and virtues of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. For such great exploits and lofty

virtues he is highly praised as the great leader and thinker of our age.

We can say with pride that truly, Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most benevolent and peace-loving personality. The south Korean people are eager to gain real freedom, independence and sovereignty under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We wish Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

Long live the great Juche idea!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

Handwritten signature: A. Z. Row

Foreigners Say

President KIM IL SUNG— Symbol of Sacred Struggle and Beacon of Hope for World's People

The respected President Kim Il Sung originated the immortal Juche idea and performed lasting exploits by applying it in the revolution and construction.

That is why the world's revolutionary people are extolling him, highly esteeming him.

A state leader of Africa said that people who have President Kim Il Sung enshrined in their hearts and thought, are to be found everywhere in the world and went on:

President Kim Il Sung lives in thought and hearts of every Korean, every Asian, every African, every American and every European who are fighting to liberate mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression with confidence in life.

Professor Besten Olason of Iceland University remarked:

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, is the lodestar of human liberation and the great bright sun who indicated a true way to national, class and human liberation for the oppressed people of the world by fathering the immortal Juche idea.

A long time has passed since human history started. But none have ever advanced the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything.

Only the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has outstanding thought, extraordinary insight and brilliant wisdom, could create a homocentric philosophy which values human dignity so highly and enables man to shape his own destiny independently and creatively.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is a great personality who enjoys the highest respect, love and adoration of hundreds of millions of people the world over.

The chief of an organization of African students in Yugoslavia said: Korea in the East has become a land of miracle in the 20th century, a country which hastens the cause of human liberation and inspires all people with hope and courage and teaches them the truth of genuine life, precious as life-giving water, thanks to the bright guiding star of Juche.

Only President Kim Il Sung, an outstanding thinker and theoretician and great genius, could advance a man-centred philosophy. This is why the world's people eulogize His Excellency President Kim Il Sung as the sun of Juche and espouse the Juche Idea.

B. Ujaramba, Editor-in-Chief of Rwandan paper "La Releve", wrote:

President Kim Il Sung is the great leader of the world revolution in our age of Chajusong.

He scientifically analyzes the complicated international situation and shows the road the non-aligned movement and the new-emerging nations should follow.

The exploits performed by him for the times and revolution, nations and mankind will shine forever.

Indeed, the respected President Kim Il Sung is a symbol of sacred struggle of the world's people for liberation and independence and a beacon illuminating the road of the times.

It Is None Other than President KIM IL SUNG Who Will Build a Reunified Land of Bliss for All Fellow Countrymen

—South Koreans Say—

Fully supporting the proposal on the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, south Koreans are now looking up to him as sun of the nation and lodestar of the reunification.

According to the south Korean radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" a professor named Kim in Kwangju said that national reunification should be realized in accordance with the proposals advanced by beloved President Kim Il Sung, and went on: "At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the nation, expounded a new proposal to reunify the country through the establishment of a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are now. His proposal on the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a patriotic reunification programme to solve problems of national destiny most correctly; it is a save-the-nation platform that reflects the aspirations of our people most faithfully. It is a fair proposal acceptable to any people who want the country's reunification, in spite of difference in their political views and religious beliefs."

A certain Li, his colleague, agreed with him and said: "The proposal for founding the confederal state is one for national reunification which can be set forth only by President

Kim Il Sung who has devoted all his life to the country and the nation in the sacred cause. The proposal accords with the fundamental interests of the nation and the specific conditions of the country, and it contains his lofty will to make our country completely independent and sovereign."

A certain Im who is resident at the Tongjak District, Seoul pointed out that President Kim Il Sung has always put his heart and soul into the endeavour to eliminate national division and reunify the territory, so that all the people will enjoy happy lives in an earthly paradise. He continued: His new proposal of the country's reunification and the ten-point policy of the unified state are so well advised as to make us well-off like the people in the north. We should carry the proposal into effect as soon as possible in order to enjoy a happy life in the embrace of President Kim Il Sung."

A journalist named Han residing in Chunchon pointed out: "I support the establishment of the DCRK proposed by the beloved President Kim Il Sung. He said that a confederal state should be established since two different social systems exist in north and south. What a splendid common national charter of reunification it is! I see a way out for the nation and the prosperous country in the ten-point policy of the confederal state."

"It is none other than President Kim Il Sung who will link the veins

of the divided nation and build a reunified land of bliss for all fellow countrymen".

Kim, a resident at the Songdong District, Seoul, said: "The great leader President Kim Il Sung has advanced countless proposals for reunification up to this date since the liberation of the country. The idea of nation is lucid in all the proposals. The proposal for founding the DCRK is another fair proposal in which is crystallized his patriotic will to achieve the country's reunification through great national unity transcending the different ideas and social systems existing in north and south."

A student Choe residing in Taegu pointed out that it is a sacred task before the youth to fight to carry out the new proposal of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He added:

"At present the compatriots in north and south and abroad are turning out to a nationwide struggle to establish the DCRK on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, systems, party affiliations and political views. We, youth and students, are determined to demonstrate our patriotic spirit at the helm of the struggle to smash the 'two Koreas' plot of US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, and establish the DCRK."

Guiding Star

Our Party Is a Great Party with a Glorious History

(3)

Today boundlessly bright prospects are open to our Party which has an honourable history of more than half a century. This is because our Party is provided with a sure guarantee which enables it to defend its revolutionary character invariably in any storm or stress. Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, proudly declares this in his treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU." This gives our Party membership and people a greater hope and confidence in the future.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, the party's cause, is carried on through generations, and the party must consistently defend its revolutionary character until it has fulfilled its mission. The future of the party and the revolution depends on how to carry out the important task.

What is most important in keeping the revolutionary character of the working-class party is to build up its solid organizational and ideological foundations for carrying out the revolutionary cause through to the end.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, pointed out:

"If it is to keep its revolutionary character throughout generations and carry out its noble mission, a working-class party must far-sightedly conduct the work of consolidating itself, the work of hardening its organizational and ideological basis." (*The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU*, Eng. ed., p. 16.)

Cementing the foundations of the party is a principled demand of the building of the working-class party and a problem vital to the future destiny of the revolution. The working-class party should, therefore, regard it as its permanent task and carry it out far-sightedly. Strengthening of the basis for completing the revolutionary cause is the most precious achievement made in our party-building and the greatest pride of our Party.

The organizational and ideological foundation of our Party is directly carried over from the traditions of Juche established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it is an everlasting asset for strengthening our Party into a permanent party of the leader. In the history of our Party the 1970s was the most glorious decade when such foundation was consolidated.

Our Party's organizational and ideological basis which enables completion of the revolutionary cause was hardened through a new historic advance to model the entire Party and the whole society on the Juche idea.

In the light of the mature demands of the revolutionary development and its own future, our Party put forth the policy on patterning the whole society on the Juche idea and, as its precondition, has accelerated the modelling of the whole Party after the Juche idea.

As is made clear in the treatise, patterning the whole Party on the Juche idea is a new higher stage of the work to establish its monolithic ideological system. The history of our Party is a sacred course of imbuing its ranks all along with only one ideology on the basis of the monolithic ideological system of Juche.

The slogan of patterning the whole Party after the Juche idea is a guiding compass to develop our

Party into an out-and-out Juche-type party on the basis of the achievements made in the struggle for modelling the Party on the Juche idea. That is why our Party membership and people responded to this slogan with boundless pleasure and vigorously pushed ahead with the struggle to carry it out.

The correctness and vitality of the great strategic policy of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea was patently proved by the successes achieved in our Party activities in recent years.

Through the worthwhile struggle for patterning the whole Party on the Juche idea, the work to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system was conducted in greater depth and the Party imbued itself with the Juche idea alone, and, on this basis, cemented the unity of idea and purpose of its ranks in every way. The strengthening of the Party forces of cadres and rank and file, built up the backbone of the revolution, which is to share its destiny with the Party Central Committee for ever. Especially, a new revolutionary work system was firmly established, under which all Party moves as one in accordance with centralized discipline and carries out Party decisions and directions unconditionally.

All the successes achieved in cementing the organizational and ideological basis of the Party became a solid asset to keep its revolutionary character for ever.

Entering the 1980s, our Party, which had resplendently adorned many years since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, greeted another great turning point in its development. The Sixth Party Congress held in this great period, summed up proudly the achievements made in Party activities under the leadership of its Central Committee and put forward a new militant task of party-building. This task is a milestone in developing our Party into a great party which leads the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea to victory.

Modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The future of our country and eternal happiness of our people depend on the accomplishment of this cause. We have undergone a lot of ordeals in the past struggle to complete the sacred cause, but we must go through a still longer and thornier path in the future.

Patterning the whole of society on the Juche idea, the great revolution advancing towards communism, can be accomplished only by the seasoned political leadership of our Party. Advancing the new grand programme of struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea, the Sixth Party Congress illuminated the way for our Party to carry out its important mission as the organizer and guider of this great struggle. Thus, the proud event which took place at the outset of the 1980s added a brilliant page to our Party's history as a great new turning point.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea not only has made the greatest and brightest history which a revolutionary working-class party could, but also has clear prospects of making a still brilliant history.

Now, our people strongly believe that the WPK will be able to attain the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification and accomplish the cause of communism and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, under the banner of the Juche idea. This conviction has been formed through the prolonged revolutionary struggle waged under the guidance of the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is an indestructible conviction which grows firmer day by day.

Indeed, never before in its long history has our Party been so great and promising as today when it marches ahead under the seasoned guidance of its Central Committee. Only a brighter future awaits the Korean revolution advancing with a great guider at the helm of the Party.



The Philosophical Principle of the Juche Idea (1)

In this part of his paper, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gave a profound exposition of the philosophical principle of the Juche idea and the original content of the man-centred world outlook based on it.

The Juche idea as a philosophical outlook on the world has its own specific feature radically different from all other philosophical thoughts. In brief, it is a philosophical thought evolved with man as the central factor.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il taught: **"The Juche idea is a new philosophical thought which centres on man."** (*On the Juche Idea*, Eng. ed., p. 9.)

The basic mission of philosophy is to give people a correct view on the world by clarifying the essence of the world and the law of its change and development and show them the way of carving out their own destiny.

The essence of the world and the law of its change and development may be explained on the basis of clarifying its characteristic features independently of man. In the past, philosophers sought to explain the features of the world with either matter or spirit as the central factor.

Unlike the philosophical thought regarding matter in general as primary, to say nothing of idealism which considers spirit primary, the Juche idea is the man-centred philosophical thought which explains the essential character of the world in context with man. Man is the most developed being in the material world and represents the level and possibility of development of the material world. He holds the position of master in the world and plays the decisive role in its

development. So, the essential character of the world can only be explained correctly in context with man. To explain this character in relation to man is entirely consistent with the basic mission of philosophy.

The Juche idea throws light on the relations between man and the world and on his position and role in the world and, on this basis, gives a scientific explanation of the true features of the world and of the law of its change and development.

Being a man-centred philosophical thought, the Juche idea is an original idea which gives a correct view of the world and shows people the way of hewing out their destiny.

1. The Juche Idea Is Based on the Philosophical Principle Considering Man a Primary Factor

THE PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLE OF THE JUCHE IDEA GIVES A SCIENTIFIC ANSWER TO THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION OF PHILOSOPHY REGARDING MAN AS THE MAIN FACTOR.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"As the leader said, the Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The Juche idea raised the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidated the philosophical principle that man is the

master of everything and decides everything.

"That man is the master of everything means that he is the master of the world and of his own destiny; that man decides everything means that he plays the decisive role in transforming the world and in shaping his destiny.

"The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is the principle of man-centred philosophy which explains man's position and role in the world." (*ibid.*, p. 9.)

The Juche idea newly puts forward the fundamental question of philosophy with man as the primary factor.

* The fundamental question of philosophy signifies the primary question which must be solved for the attainment of the fundamental aim of philosophy. The fundamental aim of philosophy is to show the basic way of carving out man's destiny. So, the fundamental philosophical question should be a question of cardinal importance in clarifying the basic way of shaping man's destiny. The "destiny" means, in short, the course of man's life and development. Man's destiny is determined by the relations between man and the world. So, the fundamental question of philosophy cannot but be connected with the mutual relations between man and the world.

The philosophies of the past primarily took up the relations between matter and consciousness, between being and thinking, as their fundamental question, and sought to give answer to it with either matter or consciousness as the main factor.

Marxism set the relations between matter and consciousness as the fundamental question of philosophy and gave a scientific answer to it, throwing light on the general character of the material world that the world consists of matter and constantly changes and develops by the movement of matter.

The material nature of the world and general law of its change and development having been explained materialistically, the Juche idea newly raised the relations between man and the world as the fundamental question of philosophy.

The question of relations between man and the world boils down to the question of man's position and role in the world.

* Man's position in the world concerns where man stands in the world, that is, if man holds the position of master dominating the world or he is in the subordinate position only to be dominated by the world; and the role man plays in the world concerns how much his strength counts for in transforming and developing the world, that is, which is decisive, human strength or objective strength, in the development of the world.

The relationship between man and the world is diversified and complex. But what is essential in the relations of man to the world is his position and role in the world.

The relations between things are determined by their attributes. In this connection the attributes of more developed things are the decisive agency in determining the relations with less developed things. This is a general law of the interaction of things. Man is the most developed being in the real world and, accordingly, man's attributes are decisive in determining the essential content of the relations between man and the objective world.

Man relates himself to the objective world purposefully and actively with Chajusong and creativity, in other words, with definite vital demands and capacities. The relations man forms with the world with definite demands are the relations of interests which find expression mainly in his position in the world, and the relations he has with the world with definite strength and capacity are the relations of strength which are mainly expressed in the role he plays in transforming and developing the world. After all, the question of the relations between man and the world boils down to the question of man's position and role in the world.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea gives a scientific exposition of man's position and role in the world.

The great President Kim Il Sung gave the classic proposition that man is the master of everything and decides everything as the philosophical principle on which the Juche idea is based.

* Generally speaking, the philosophical principle explains the essence of the world and the law of its change and

development. The philosophical principle we refer to here is a principle which gives answer to the fundamental question of philosophy and it is the basic principle which constitutes the starting point in solving all other philosophical problems. This philosophical principle determines the view, viewpoint and stand in relation to the world which make up the contents of the world outlook.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea has two aspects that man is the master of everything and that he decides everything.

That man is the master of everything means that he is the master of the world and of his own destiny. This clarifies man's position and role in the world.

Man is in the position of the master who dominates the world.

All things are closely interrelated to form a material whole. The position of every material being in the world depends on its level of development.

Man is the most developed being in the material world.

Although other living things are subordinated and adapted to nature, man exists by subordinating to himself and controlling nature and society. Only man holds the position of the master dominating the world.

That man holds the position of the master of the world never means that he controls all the world which is boundless. The sphere of the world under human control is not yet so broad. However, as for the relations between man and the world, man is not subordinated to the world but holds sway over it as he lives and develops. There is no doubt that with the growth of his creative ability, the scope of human control over the world will be extended constantly and man's position in the world will rise further.

Because he is the master of the world, man becomes the master of his own destiny.

Man's destiny is carved out in the course of satisfying his own demand for dominating the world. Since man is the most advanced being that dominates the world, he controls his own destiny, too. Needless to say, some mysterious being like the "Lord" cannot be the master of man's destiny,

and it is clear that any thing in nature and society cannot control man's destiny because it is dominated by man.

When we say that man decides everything, this means that he plays the decisive role in remodelling the world and hewing out his own destiny. This makes clear man's role in the transformation and development of the world.

That man plays the decisive role in remodelling and developing the world does not mean at all that he controls all movements and changes in the world. The world still has many movements and changes independent of human agency. Yet, man is the only being that remodels and changes the world creatively in accordance with its own wishes and needs. With the growth of man's creative power, the scope and depth of his determining action on the change and development of the world will increase.

Since man plays the decisive role in transforming the world, he does the same in shaping his own destiny.

Man's destiny is forged in the course of remodelling nature and society in keeping with his own needs and wishes. The process of transformation of the world by man's decisive role is precisely the process of his destiny being formed. The decisive factor in shaping man's destiny is not objective power but his own creative ability.

Thus, the philosophical principle of the Juche idea is the principle of man-primary philosophy which gives the only correct answer to the question of man's position and role in the world, the fundamental question of philosophy.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLE OF THE JUCHE IDEA IS BASED ON A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF MAN.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il pointed out:

"The leader made it clear that man is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

"Man, though material existence, is not a

simple material being. He is the most developed material being, a special product of the evolution of the material world. Man was already outstanding as he emerged from the world of nature. He exists and develops by cognizing and changing the world to make it serve him, whereas all other material lives maintain their existence through their subordination and adaptation to the objective world.

"Man holds a special position and plays a special role as master of the world because he is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

"The leader gave a new philosophical conception of man by defining Chajusong, creativity and consciousness as the essential features of man, the social being." (*ibid.*, pp. 9-10.)

The material things which make up the world are various and so are the degrees of their development. The more developed things have new, superior attributes over the less developed, and their relations are formed on this basis.

In his relations with the world, man holds a special position and plays a special role as master because he has essential attributes inherent in him as the most developed material being.

Man is the most advanced material being and a special product of the development of the material world.

Man came into being in the long course of change and development of the material world. The earth in its first phases had nothing but inanimate things on it. The long process of change and development of lifeless things gave rise to living things, and man came into existence in the long process of evolution and development of the living things. Man is the outcome of historical development of the material world and its highest product. Man is fundamentally different not only from the inanimate things, but also qualitatively distinguished from other living things. All other living things maintain their existence through subordination and adaptation to the objective

world. But man lives and develops transforming and dominating the world. Maintaining their life through subordination and adaptation to nature is the mode of existence of all other animate beings, whereas making the world serve him by remodeling and changing it is the mode of man's existence.

Man assumes the position and role as master of the world who transforms and dominates nature and society because he is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

The great President Kim Il Sung made it clear for the first time in history that Chajusong, creativity and consciousness constitute the essential features of man as a social being.

The question of man has for ages been argued about by many philosophers.

Until the medieval ages many people, regarding human beings as the creation of "God", had attempted to mystify the phenomena of human mind or the harmoniously-developed human body. After that there appeared people who rejected the religious, idealistic conception of man. However, they failed to regard men as social beings but deemed them isolated individuals.

Marxism held that man establishes social relations and his attributes change and develop according as material production and socio-economic relations change. From this, it defined man's real substance as the whole of social relations. This made it possible to consider man's substance in the light of social relations and to correct the false view of mystifying man's attributes or regarding them as immutable.

It will not do to reduce the nature of man to socio-economic conditions and negate the inherent, essential attributes of man himself as a social being simply because man's nature changes with the change of the socio-economic conditions. It is true that man's social nature changes constantly, but it can be said that man has his inherent characteristics distinguished from all other material beings in that he alone has the attributes that enable him to live and develop as master of the world and his own destiny.



Our Teacher Is Coming

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Bringing up the new generation to be Communists is to work for the everlasting prosperity of our country. The rising generation represents the future of our country and they are heirs to the revolutionary cause."

There is a tiny lighthouse island in the West Sea of Korea. One takes a couple of hours to get there by steamboat from the port of Nampo situated on the estuary of the Taedong River. This solitary islet is called the Chamae Island. It is indicated by a hardly discernible dot on the largest map of Korea.

On this islet today there are a lighthouse, two houses for the lighthouse men and a school for three children. The population is ten

or so in all, including three employees of the lighthouse, their families and a teacher.

Though living on a lone islet, the school children are growing and learning as happily as all those on the land. We visited this island to collect materials on their life, and happened to hear an episode which will be told and retold as far as the Chamae Island exists.

One February day a few days before the new school term began, three school children were looking at the vast expanse of ocean from the end of a rock on the seashore. Billows surged and swashed against the shore. They were Yang Chol Ho, second-year pupil of the primary school and Li Yong Suk and

Li Song Nyo, third-year pupils. They were waiting for their teacher who had gone over to the land. However hard they watched they could see only blocks of ice floating in the endless sea. No boat was in sight, which was supposed to carry back their teacher. As time went by, the little ones became worried.

"The teacher said she would come for sure after 20 nights—"

"I'm afraid she is not coming today either."

The pupils' faces started to show the shadow of despair. Leaving the island for the teachers' training course, she had promised to return after 20 nights. Since then the children had waited for their teacher anxiously, checking the calendar every day.

The 20 nights had passed. From morning the children romped round

with joy. They did thorough cleaning in and out of the classroom. And they were on the end of the rock now to greet their teacher. The horizon was beginning to melt in darkness. But the pupils would not move. On his way home from work, Yang Hyon U, one of the lighthouse man, saw the children standing on the rock and made for them. He was touched by these considerate little ones staying there till dusk to wait for their teacher. And he looked reproachfully at the sea. The sea was bubbling. The waves were mountain-high, which kept pushing huge icebergs. They had been preventing the teacher from coming back from the land.

He tried to persuade the children to go home. But they would not; they were too young to understand that in such a nasty weather the boat could not sail.

"Your teacher can't come today."

As Yang Hyon U said this, Yang Chol Ho stared at his father and asked, "Why can't she come?" The boy's eyes betrayed deep suspicion.

"Because the boat can't sail."

"When will she come then?"

"As soon as weather becomes fine and the route opens."

Now, the three pupils looked ruefully at the sea which was being engulfed in darkness. Their eyes were brimming with tears.

While the pupils on the Chamae Island waited for their teacher, spending wakeful nights, their teacher Chon Bok Sun finished a teachers' training course and she was preoccupied by the island children. The new school term was near at

hand, but the whimsical weather showed no sign of letting the boat sail soon. Chon Bok Sun was gripped by great anxiety. Looking sorrowfully at the howling waves at night, she saw the images of her loved pupils who would come to the seashore rock every day and wait for her all day long; she was also aggrieved to see the children who, on the first day of the new term, would be seated in the classroom without their teacher, looking at her desk with tear-filled eyes.

It is quite clear that the first class would inevitably be delayed for a few days. The teacher was started at this thought.

"How much the Party loves those island pupils! And isn't it my duty as a teacher to be true to the Party's intention to make them as cheerful and sturdy as can be though far away from the land?"

The more she thought, the more she felt as if she was running counter to the Party's intention and the more she hated the mountainous waves surging in frenzy.

Chon Bok Sun sank in such a deep thought that she could not hear the footfalls of one of her colleagues who came rushing towards her.

"Let's go to the airport in a hurry, Miss Bok Sun."

Only when her friend pulled her by the arm, did Bok Sun awake from meditation.

"To the airport?"

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il sent you a helicopter lest the first class of the new term might be delayed."

"What?!"

Chon Bok Sun's heart was enveloped by waves of emotion,

which were greater than the great billows raging in the sea.

"Yesterday, he sent a helicopter to rescue a lighthouse man from the verge of death and, today he has sent it again for the education of the children—"

Indeed, this was a benevolent love incomparably greater than that of parents who spare nothing for their children. The car sped to the airport, carrying Chon Bok Sun who was sobbing for the deepest loving care.

The helicopter left for the Chamae Island with the woman teacher on board, and a few minutes later, thunderous shouts of hurrah burst out of the island.

The pupils danced ecstatically like butterflies to see their long-awaited teacher and ran into her arms. Their parents looked at the scene through tears. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said that the lighthouse is the light of the motherland and that the lighthouse men are unsung patriots. They were touched by the confidence and ever-increasing love he showed them.

Regarding a day today as 10 or 20 years in the thriving morrow, the dear leader provides our new generation with all happinesses in this world. Even at this grave moment when war clouds are hanging low over our country, our Party's solicitude for the rising generation remains unchanged. In this warm, benevolent embrace our children cherish high hopes and give full play to their talents.

Kim Ho Gun

Korea Solved the Inheritance Question of the Leader's Cause

Qamrul Huda (Bangladesh)

I got the opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land of Juche.

I attended the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as a member of the delegation on behalf of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy.

I stayed in Korea for 13 days.

The sweet memories of those days will be ever-green in my heart.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il have become the happiest people in the world.

They proved the validity of the philosophical basis of the immortal Juche idea, i.e. man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Now the Korean people are the real master of their own destiny. They are leading an independent and creative life, holding the banner of Juche.

During my stay in Korea I am fully convinced that the Workers' Party of Korea has taken such a correct decision regarding solving the problem of inheritance of the revolutionary cause, which is to be followed by all revolutionary working-class parties and the newly emerging independent countries of the world.

Selection of the Right Successor

Selection of the right successor to the leader is a decisive guarantee for carrying forward the cause of independence to completion.

The leader's successor is a leader of the people in the revolutionary struggle continuing through generations.

History shows that when the party and state failed to choose a right leader's successor, the

revolutionary cause paved by the leader always underwent turns and twists, and even the revolutionary gains achieved under the leader's guidance were destroyed by the enemies and betrayers of the people.

The Workers' Party of Korea solved this problem very successfully.

The Korean people unanimously chose Comrade Kim Jong Il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

First of all, he should be boundlessly loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause and fully equipped with his ideas and, next, he should possess extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leading capacity and noble virtues and above all he must be trusted and respected by the entire people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the very true popular leader who is fully endowed with these necessary traits and qualifications vital for the successor to the leader's revolutionary cause.

That is why the entire Party members and people respect him endlessly and chose him as the successor of the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the one and only great man who possesses the most ardent and noblest loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He has a firm belief in Kimilsungism and has acquired his ingenious intelligence, outstanding art of leadership and lofty virtues.

He has attended the great leader President Kim Il Sung nearer than anybody else and always experienced his revolutionary activities personally.

It is a great honour not only for the Korean people but also for the entire progressive mankind to have the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il as

the successor of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Immortal Juche Idea and Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

When Comrade Kim Jong Il was so young he witnessed the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism.

In those days he realized the reality of the country and the life of the people.

From his childhood he fully grasped the Juche idea and the revolutionary theories of the great leader through revolutionary practice and energetic study and investigation.

His one of the most basic contributions is the declaration of the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea which is now the supreme program of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Really this idea is a new and unique one in the domain of the revolutionary thoughts.

The theory on modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is aimed at bringing up people to be the human being of a communist type and enabling people to lead an independent and creative life.

During this time wherever I went I felt the presence of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

I have seen that every Korean expressed their deep loyalty and boundless respect to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

They made me understand that it is the dear leader who by his outstanding leading capacity established the immortal Juche idea in every field of activities.

They also told me that without his on-the-spot guidance the ambitious and big plans of the Workers' Party of Korea could not be achieved successfully.

Workers' Party of Korea and the Dear Leader

A party is the vanguard of the popular masses. It is the only weapon by which the leader's idea can be realized. Without building a correct re-

volutionary party the victory of revolution and the success of socialist construction is simply unthinkable.

The foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea is the brilliant result of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities.

Under the distinguished and wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il the Workers' Party of Korea keeps developing to be the heart of the society.

The dear leader developed in depth the principles of party building to conform with the requirements of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea.

He further developed the basic principles of Party building, that of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party expounded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il supplied new flesh and blood in the whole Party.

Comrade Kim Jong Il rallied the whole nation for the construction work.

The Korean people are very happy under the wise leadership of the dear leader.

Korean Art and Literature and Comrade Kim Jong Il

I am sure every foreigner will be surprised to see the development of art and literature in Korea.

It is simply incredible.

How did the country which was under the imperialist colonial rule and occupation for a long time make such a total change in the field of culture within a short time?

If we want to find out the real answer, again the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will come in front of us.

He is the man who brought such a change in art and literature through establishing Juche in that field.

Every citizen of Korea, young or old, becomes a new man through successful cultural activities.

I could not feel any cultural penetration of imperialism which is solely responsible to degenerate the young people in the world.

I asked many persons how they prevent the foreign culture mainly the American culture at a time when most of the third world countries are affected by this germ. They affirmed that: "Our new socialist culture is superior to that of America or any other country. So why will we follow others?"

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il embodied the great leader's Juche-oriented idea on art and literature.

He said that Korean art and literature should portray an independent human being as hero and direct its spearhead to defending the human being's independence.

This theory has made clear the mission of the literature which should be followed by all revolutionary people of the world fighting for independence and social progress.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il truly realized that for having Juche-type man it is necessary to implement the great leader's Juche-oriented idea on art and literature.

So he took it as a prime task and gave all efforts to achieve the goals.

He explained that the development of the literature and art which meet the demands of the times should begin with carrying forward in an all-round way the glorious traditions of the revolutionary literature and arts the great leader President Kim Il Sung established in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle when the age of Juche dawned.

And he creditably carried out the work to filmize, operatize and dramatize immortal masterpieces created in those years.

The dear leader has brought a miraculous change in film industry. I got the opportunity to enjoy some Korean films such as "The Star of Korea", "The Flower Girl", etc.

"The Star of Korea" may be considered as a living document of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This type of film will inspire the

new generation for the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

In Korea I got the opportunity to enjoy many cultural programs such as opera, music, dance, fine arts and circus. Everywhere I felt that man can do or undo anything.

I have enjoyed the song and dance tale "Song of Paradise" in Mansudae Art Theatre.

I was surprised to see the building of the Mansudae Art Theatre. I think it is one of the most beautiful monumental creations in the world. I came to know from my guide that the design and plan of the building was approved by the dear leader and not only that he also gave on-the-spot guidance during construction work.

I have also seen the modern Maternity Hospital and Changgwang Health Complex. These two monumental creations were built by the initiative of the dear leader.

* * *

As a matter of fact, under the outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a great revolutionary change is taking place in the revolution and construction in Korea.

I got the opportunity to see him with my own eyes on the occasion of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

His bright and brilliant face affirmed me that he can carry forward the revolutionary cause until final victory.

Again I would like to thank the Korean people for choosing the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il as the successor of the leader.

I sincerely hope that all the working-class parties and all the newly independent developing countries of the world will take a lesson from Korea in solving the problem of inheritance of the leader.

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!



SONG

“Flowers Blossom Out on Hills and Rivers”

The song “Flowers Blossom Out on Hills and Rivers” is one of the recent masterpieces in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“High ideological quality combined with great artistic value is the only valid standard for judging a work of art.”

The song contains the lofty feeling of our people in its expressive words and melody which have philosophical profundity.

The first stanza of the song reflects the lofty feeling of our people who always follow the great leader President Kim Il Sung only, just like a flower does the sunshine.

*A pretty flower smiles at sunshine
The warm light turned off cold
wind and brought spring
O it bloomed out and looks only
at the sun*

Wet with morning dew a fragrant flower is in full bloom smiling a bright smile under the dazzling sunshine. It symbolizes our happy people who look up to President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. The flower has blossomed out under the rays of the sun which dispelled the chilly blizzardly winter and unfolded balmy spring. It represents our people who bear loyalty to the kind-hearted great leader

who in the teeth of all hardships and trials, brings happiness to them. The first stanza delineates our people’s feeling with the flower which only follows the sunlight that drove away the cold wind and brought it spring.

The second stanza enhances the feeling contained in the first stanza.

*Flowers on hills and rivers follow
the sunshine
They thank it for giving them
everlasting life
O they always look only at the
sun*

As the words show, each line of

서정적으로

윤두근 작사, 열명순 작곡



한 떨 기 향기론 꽃 송이 해 빛 을 반 - 기 네 - 찬



바 략 가 시 고 봄 을 준 그 빛 발 따 - 뚝 해 - 아



피 여 서 해 만 보 네 -



Splendid Portrayal of Juche-type Party Worker

—On Feature Film “The County Party
Chief Secretary”—

Recently the Korean Film Studio produced a feature film “The County Party Chief Secretary”.

This film is a monumental, model masterpiece which concisely shows the proud successes achieved by the Juche cinema arts under our Party’s sagacious guidance. Through a delineation of the chief secretary of a county Party committee, the film tells what qualities the Party worker should have as communist revolutionary of the Juche type and standard bearer of struggle, and how he should work.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“One’s fidelity to the Party and the revolution, that is, one’s Party spirit, should be manifested, above all, in one’s unconditional acceptance and implementation of Party lines and policies.”

The hero of the film is Cha Sok Bin, county Party chief secretary. He believes only in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party. He has such a pure and clear loyalty that whatever policy the

leader and the Party map out, he accepts it as an absolute necessity and carries it through to the end without reservation.

At the very beginning of the film, namely, in the scene where an enlarged executive meeting of the county Party committee is on, the spectators notice his loyalty. In the county where Cha Sok Bin works, there is the Okchongang thermal power station. The Party always attaches great importance to this power station, which has a considerable bearing on the development of the nation’s economy. But the power station has failed to work to capacity as required by the Party. This is why Cha Sok Bin has called the enlarged executive meeting on time.

At this meeting, however, constructive views are not advanced to solve the question, as expected by Cha Sok Bin. The chief engineer of the thermal power station says that he can normalize the generation of electricity if the Ryongsan Coal Mine

the stanza develops the corresponding line of the first stanza.

Through this method of portrayal, the second stanza sings of our people’s unbreakable will for ever to believe in and follow the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, benefactors and protectors who have provided them with immortal lives and lead them to a resplendent future.

The ideological and artistic qualities of the song are admirably guaranteed by the melody as well. The musical composition vividly expresses the main idea of the words with a rich and deep melody. By repeating the second part of the melody, the song prevents any monotonous impression which might otherwise be caused by its brief form and emphasizes the main idea of the work, and strongly impresses

the melody in the minds of the listeners. The lyrical melody is rhythmically supported by 6/8 time measure, which is effective in rousing emotions quietly, and relieves the optimistic feeling of our people.

For its unique method of describing the main idea, closely combined with the beautiful melody, the song “Flowers Blossom Out on Hills and Rivers” is highly acclaimed by people.

supplies the contracted amount of coal every day, thus shifting the responsibility onto the coal mine. On the other hand, the manager of the mine only complains about the lack of "sincere help" on the part of the county.

As both of them grumble about their difficulties and try to blame each other, Cha Sok Bin says emphatically: "If we allow ourselves to cause delay in meeting the Party's requirement even a day, on the pretext of some hardships, what is the use of us hanging the slogans of 'absolutization' and 'unconditionality' wherever we go?"

Cha Sok Bin has a revolutionary viewpoint that the masses are teachers who have the best knowledge of all situations and are most reasonable, and decide everything. Therefore, he does not coop himself up in the office buried in heaps of papers or clinging to the telephone, but mixes himself with the masses of producers and shares joys and sorrows with them, in an endeavour to seek solutions.

Therefore, in front of one of the boilers in the thermal power station, he sits knee to knee with Old Choe Gwan Bae, veteran Party member, and frankly tells him about his headaches as county Party chief secretary and asks for his assistance; and he gets in touch with a girl member of the three revolution team and comes to know about knotty problems in production and intricate relations among people. In doing this, Cha Sok Bin becomes acquainted with Tae Song Muk, worker of the heating shop of the power station. Because of the chief engineer who is prejudiced with him, Tae Song Muk is distorted in character and leads a restless life. So he is not enthusiastic for his job. Cha Sok Bin closely observes his life and finds out that though he has some demerits in character, Tae Song Muk has a conscientious attitude towards the Party at the bottom of his heart, which is boiling with zeal to dedicate his all to the good of the Party.

Cha Sok Bin is informed that Tae has a notebook which contains a hundred technical innovation proposals, and he visits him at his home repeatedly to give him active help. Cha Sok Bin is the first high-ranking official who has ever visited his

house, and Tae Song Muk perceives deep motherly kindness in Cha. "Why, erh—are you really visiting my home? Thank you very much, indeed." He is choked with gratitude. One night Cha Sok Bin, having grasped the great importance of one of Tae's technical innovations, comes to Tae's house and awaits the master in the dark, quiet yard. Tae is so happily excited to spot the chief secretary and lifts him up and turns round and round.

One day on his way back from Tae Song Muk's, Cha Sok Bin is lost in deep thought and talks with the accompanying people. The scene rouses many reflections in one's mind.

"The other day—I happened to witness this case: a mother seemed so fretted that she beat her child. But the little one did not run away. The more the mother beat it, the more it clung to her skirt, you know."

His tone of voice is so earnest; he is pained at the thought that as Party worker he has failed to share out that motherly love of our Party equally to everybody.

The profound motherly love of the Party worker who is responsible for the political integrity of people is emotionally depicted by Cha Sok Bin's attitude towards Old Choe Gwan Bae. The old man is eager to work at the boiler until his heart stops beating, so as to repay the kindness of the Party and the leader. Cha Sok Bin has regard for his loyal wish and makes sure that Old Choe continues to work, as adviser to the heating shop and thus goes along with the revolutionary ranks to the end of his days.

Cha Sok Bin the hero is most pained when he fails to uphold the great leader's intentions the way he should and he is most delighted when carrying out the policies of the Party. Cha Sok Bin is so conscience-stricken for his failure to normalize the production of coal and electricity. "When I chew rice, I feel as if chewing sand, and I can't sleep in my bed." He says this to Won Chol, betrothed to his only daughter, on his return home from the army.

He is such a Party worker. The chief engineer of the power station tries to dissuade Cha Sok Bin from involving himself in complicate technological

matters of which he is ignorant. Cha declares that the days are gone when county Party chief secretaries were engrossed only in Party affairs.

As for the practice of delaying the implementation of Party policies or the trend to make a bargain on them, Cha Sok Bin shrewdly spots it and combats it uncompromisingly. This attitude of his is shown in sharp contrast to that of Pak U Pil, the chief engineer of the power station. Pak U Pil asserts that he is responsible for the generation of electricity and that he is versed with all the technological problems. He tries to get an additional amount of heavy oil above the consumption norm set by the Party and obtain coal at will from another mine instead of from the one already designated for his power station.

Cha Sok Bin can never compromise with the unfulfilment of our Party's policies owing to the subjective judgment of an individual official. So, whenever the chief engineer commits an error, Cha Sok Bin makes painstaking efforts to dissuade him from his wrongdoings and, at times, severely criticizes him. But Pak U Pil tries to submit a request for a supplementary supply of heavy oil. Cha Sok Bin tears the request form and castigates him. He asks the chief engineer when he started thinking him to be the best expert in all matters and when he came to put himself above the masses and act arrogantly, even ignoring the Party. He declares: "...You think there are born loyal and villainous retainers? Loyal retainers are by our side. So are villainous retainers. History teaches that all those who thought of their interests before those of the Party and tried to put themselves above the Party, without exception, fell into the mire of perfidy when the Party suffered from ordeals."

Pak U Pil acts indiscreetly because he has forgotten that man must value the revolutionary sense of obligation most. So, when Pak made errors, Cha Sok Bin criticizes him more severely than anybody else and is most aggrieved over his friend's mistakes.

There is a moving scene in which Old Choe Gwan Bae visits Pak U Pil after the latter has committed the error. It shows how precious the revolutionary

sense of obligation to man. Pak is in bed when the old man called on him at his flat. Choe Gwan Bae says that the man who has offered principled criticisms to his friend for his error so as to enable him to rectify it, is spending a wakeful night troubled with the matter, whereas the criticized is sleeping. Pak retorts that Cha Sok Bin is not a friend of his. These words are a sheer insult to the pure heart of the revolutionary comrade who broke through the flames of the war together. The infuriated old man slaps the chief engineer on the face with his trembling hand. Only then does Pak realize what a situation he is in now. The old man sits knee to knee with the chief engineer and, in a tearful voice, says this.

"Look here, U Pil. I wept today to hear about your past from the chief secretary—. Your own mother discarded you like a pebble, but our leader picked you up in his embrace, fed and dressed you. He sent you to university and, now, he has made you a leading official of the nation. And yet, you behave so arrogantly, thinking you are clever and great, eh? You don't forget to repay your friend's kindness but have forgotten the kindness of the Party that saved you and developed you. You are a fellow with no sense of obligation, indeed."

Meanwhile, the managerial staff of the Ryongsan Coal Mine backs down on their pledge, claiming that it is quite impossible to increase coal production by 2,000 tons with the present capacity. Cha Sok Bin the hero leaves the mine office and goes down to the pit. He has recalled the Party's advice that an appeal which fails to touch the heartstrings of people and a demand not based on scientific calculations are, in the last analysis, a manifestation of an idler's work style.

Working with the miners Cha Sok Bin makes a fiery appeal.

"Comrades, at present the Party wants us to make the 'speed of the 80s' with the very spirit, that very zeal we demonstrated during the great upswing of Chollima. How did our working class defend the Party Central Committee in those trying postwar days when the factionalists made a frontal attack on it? We answered them with the great Chollima upswing. We have the same work-

ing class and the revolutionary spirit of those days. And why should we have 2,000 tons of coal produced by another mine?"

This strong appeal convinces the miners more clearly of our Party's intentions. They stir themselves up. They say as long as they are alive, they cannot hand over to others the task assigned to them by the great leader. They even declare that stepping backward before the revolution's demand is a treachery, a perfidy.

Then, Cha Sok Bin open-heartedly hears the miners' requests and complaints. This scene makes our officials ponder over the meaning of going among the masses. The chief secretary works a drilling machine with the miners and shares board and room with them in their hostel. They open their hearts to the Party worker. One of them even makes the following suggestion.

"...These days high-ranking officials come here and hear so many complaints from us, as if to ease our headaches right away. But that's all. Once they return to their places, they clean forget everything. Therefore, I propose that if you are unable to solve our problems, you should not hear our requests any more."

The hero sincerely accepts these critical remarks made by a complete stranger. He makes devoted efforts to help solve their problems. Impressive scenes unfold as Cha Sok Bin feels the joy and worth of life in acquainting himself with invaluable views of the masses and tapping potentials and untying knotty problems. The hero of the film wins deep confidence of the masses.

He is also exemplary in revolutionizing his own family. To Cha Sok Bin his only daughter Su Yong is the greatest delight and treasure of the family. When her marriage problem rises, he promptly decides to marry her off to the young miner working in the mine 40 kilometres from the township. Like anyone else he has an earnest desire to live with his only daughter. He does understand her wish to stay near her father. But he is not

captivated by blind love. He does not consider that sending his daughter to the mine is just sending her to her lover. He regards it as a Party worker's duty to be the first to send his own daughter to a place where backbreaking work awaits, so as to meet the Party's call. The father tells his daughter in a stern tone of voice: "The youth, the real people of the new age, should think of the Party before themselves and bear in mind the fatherly leader's kindness all the time, while at work or walking down the street... Su Yong, you are a daughter of a county Party chief secretary.... The words he says to the people should not differ from those he says at home."

Cha Sok Bin's parents died when he was 11. He had been a beggar. Only after the country's liberation did he regain the right and dignity of real man and was admitted to the Party. With the lapse of time he has a stronger desire to uphold the great leader more faithfully and support the Party more firmly. Therefore, when his wife asks him to consent to the daughter's desire to stay in the township, he tells her earnestly: "...Should we seek only happiness under the kindly care of the Party? I cannot do so. Even if everyone else does so, I can't." In these words one sees a typical Party worker who revolutionizes his family before educating the masses.

Cha Sok Bin does not hesitate to go through thick and thin in order to carry out the Party's plans and dedicates his all for the purpose. When the ignition furnace is commissioned successfully and the power station is now in a position to work to capacity, he thinks to himself, "Now, the Party will heave a sigh of relief—"

The feature film "The County Party Chief Secretary" is a Party work manual, a splendid textbook, by which our Party workers and all officials should be guided in and out of work, at a time when the task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is being promoted forcefully.

Chang Ho Ik

Trend of Thought in Our Age

The First Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the International Institute of the Juche Idea was held in Oslo, the capital of Norway.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Director-Generals of the IJJI and members of the IJJI Executive Committee from different continents.

It summed up the work of the IJJI in 1982 and discussed and decided upon the work plan for 1983, the problem of international seminars on the Juche idea to be held in 1984 and the organizational problem of the Board of Directors.

The meeting adopted messages to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il with the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The inaugural meeting of the Dar es Salaam Juche Idea Study Group took place in the capital of Tanzania at the close of February.

A report was made at the meeting by George Shayai, Chief Editor for External Affairs of the Shihata News Agency in Tanzania.

In his report he pointed out that the immortal Juche idea authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the only guiding idea representing both the present and the future and that it is studied and put into practice everywhere in the world.

He expressed his resolve to deeply study the Juche idea so as to actively contribute to the victory of the socialist revolution in Tanzania and stressed the need to strive to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea through the group activities.

George Shayai was elected the group chief.

The Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea in India sponsored a seminar on the Juche idea and the building of an independent national

economy.

The speakers emphasized that the great leader President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is a real textbook giving answers to all the questions arising from the building of an independent national economy, and noted that in order to build an independent national economy the non-aligned and other developing countries must exchange their experiences and techniques and closely cooperate with each other as the great leader President Kim Il Sung has said.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea Study Centre and Juche idea study groups in Guyana, the Juche Idea Study Group of Students in Geneva from Third World Countries, the Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Great Juche Idea at Forahbai School of Sierra Leone University had seminars on the New Year Address of the great leader President Kim Il Sung for 1983.

The Juche Idea Study Group of the Central African Republic, the Juche Idea Study Group of Dar es Salaam National Education College in Tanzania, and the Zimbabwean Centre for Putting into Practice Kimilsungist Theories had seminars on "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," the treatise of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

The IJJI recently issued its journal "Study of the Juche Idea," No. 20; the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, its bulletin "Banner of Independence," No. 11; the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism, "Study of Kimilsungism," No. 24. The Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea also issued its magazine "Study of the Juche Idea," No. 14, in Spanish.

The Dear Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL's Historic Treatise Published in Foreign Countries

"On the Juche Idea," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was put out in national languages by the Finnish publishing house "Sanantie", the Norwegian publishing house "C.M.", and the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea in India, the Danish publishing house "Trio," the Portuguese publishing house "Graphica Europa" and the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

Every book carries a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In their introductions the books pointed out that "On the Juche Idea," the treatise published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a great thinker and theoretician, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, scientifically proves the truth and greatness of the Juche idea and completely systematizes its principles. They stressed that it was a great honour and pride to publish the treatise in national languages on the occasion of the 41st birthday of the dear leader, and went on: The treatise has developed and enriched the Juche idea by



perfectly formulating it ideologically and theoretically. It is an immortal work of special importance in the development of human thought and the struggle of mankind for Chajusong.

PHRASEOLOGY

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

In a word, an independent national economy is a self-reliant economy.

Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating one's own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to

produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions.

Only when one builds such an economy can one utilize all the natural resources of the country most effectively and comprehensively, rapidly increase the product-

ive forces, steadily raise the living standards of the people and augment the political and economic might of the country. And an independent national economy enables different countries to meet each other's needs and promote mutual cooperation and division of labour effectively on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

4,000 Local Industry Factories without Large Investment

Today we meet needs for all consumer goods with our own production. All shops in town and country are well stocked with homemade goods.

We have long satisfied increasing demands of the population for various consumer goods without importing a single one of them.

This is one of our greatest prides.

We fought the three-year fierce war against the US imperialist aggressors without getting rid of the consequences of Japanese imperialist colonial rule of nearly 40 years. But a modern light industry as we see today rose from war ruins in a little over two decades. Then, what is the secret?

It is the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who highly values the masses of the people as masters of the country and devotes his all to their good and welfare. He put forward a well-advised policy to stabilize the war-torn life of the people by our own efforts and wisely led the efforts of our people to put it into effect.

Before Korea's liberation our light industry could not even make such simple daily essentials as pencils, pens and combs by itself due to the Japanese imperialist policy of colonial plunder. Our per-capita annual textile output was only 14 cm, which is enough to show its underdevelopment.

We had to develop light industry rapidly in order to stabilize and improve in a short time the life of our people who had lost their basic means of existence in the war.

To meet this urgent demand, the great leader President Kim Il Sung set out the basic line of economic construction after the war, a new line of priority growth of heavy industry simultaneous with the development of light industry and agriculture.

Along the line big-scale light industry factories, the core of our light industry, rose in large numbers within 3 to 4 years after the war and the production of consumer goods increased sharply.

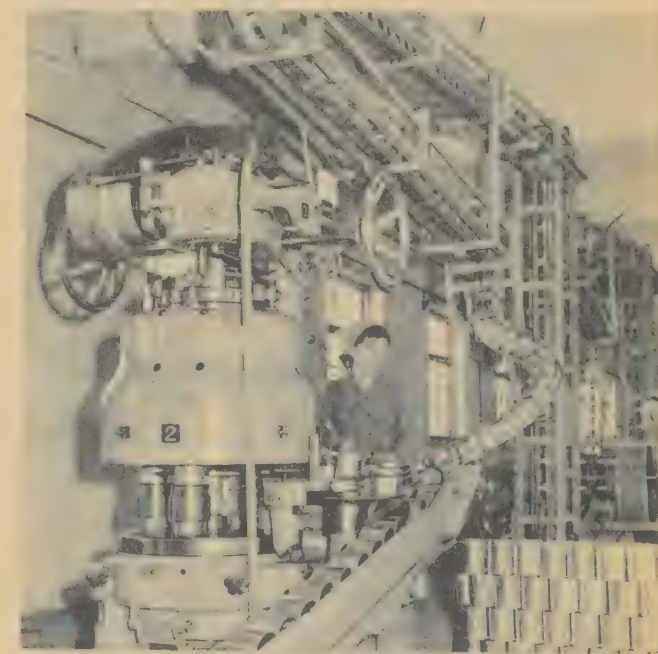
But it was impossible to gratify the growing needs of the population for consumer goods only with the production of such factories.

In order to convert ours into a developed socialist industrial state, decisive measures were needed to develop agriculture and light industry simultaneously and augment rapidly the production of consumer goods, while continuing to make large investments in the construction of heavy industries with the machine building industry at the core.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung convened the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and advanced a unique policy of waging an all-people movement to increase the production of consumer goods by tapping all resources. To execute this policy, he took revolutionary measures to build more than one local industry factory in each town or county.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our local industries were created according to



There are modern food factories at different parts of the country

our Party's unique policy of developing large-scale national industries and medium and small-scale local industries in parallel."

The policy of creating local industries was a wise one which enabled us to rapidly increase consumer-goods production without large state investments by giving full play to the creative initiative and activeness of the popular masses and tapping and using all local reserves and possibilities such as rich raw materials and idle manpower.

A mass movement was conducted to implement the decision of the Plenary Meeting. As a result, more than 1,000 local industry factories appeared across the country only in a few months.

Despite the heavy pressure of state affairs, the great leader visited Changsong and Sakju Counties many times to strengthen the material-technical foundations of the fledgling local industry factories and improve their management and gave firsthand guidance to food, textile and other local industry factories there. He advised the people there to settle the problem of raw materials with rich wild fruits and fibre resources and solve the problem of manpower by enlisting housewives in production and actively make technical innovations, and he himself made a local industry factory a model one.

Immensely encouraged by his sagacious counsel, the people of the two counties produced fine consumer goods for themselves in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, erecting factory buildings of stones instead of bricks and gathering wild fruits in a mass movement.

The respected President called the historic Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962, highly assessed the experience of Changsong and Sakju Counties and had it spread throughout the country.

As the historic task of socialist industrialization was splendidly carried out and the material and cultural standards of the people rose appreciably, we were confronted with the task of developing local industries more rapidly.

The great leader convened the National Conference of Workers in Local Industry in February 1970, reviewed the achievements and experience gained in the development of local industries and reclarified the orientation and ways and means to bring about a new change.

Consequently, more than 2,000 local industry

factories rose within a few years.

Today each of our cities or counties has over 20 local industry factories on an average and there are nearly 4,000 such factories throughout the country.

The technical foundations of local industry factories were very weak in their infancy. When our local industries were created upon the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, textile mills wove fabrics on handlooms and paper mills made paper with a few earthenware jars.

But today our local industries have grown considerably in their scale, their structure has been improved and perfected, and they are firmly equipped with modern technology. National industries gave powerful support to local industries according to our Party policy of technical revolution. As a result, local industry factories were reinforced with over 185,000 machine tools and other up-to-date machines in the past decade. Particularly, in recent years medium and small chemical factories mushroomed across the country to further strengthen the material-technical foundations of local industries.

Today our local industries have become an integral part of our self-reliant national economy and account for more than half of our national output of consumer goods. And they are the main source of our local budgetary revenue.

Local industries enabled us to make more investments in heavy industries and agriculture and speed up the economic construction of the country as a whole. They also helped to strengthen production ties between industry and agriculture and enhance the role of the county as a base linking town and country.

All this convincingly demonstrates the correctness and vitality of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's unique policy of developing large-scale national industries and medium and small-scale local industries simultaneously.

Indeed, the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee is of weighty importance in stepping up socialist economic construction and raising the living standard of the people.

The Korean people observe June 7, the day of the great leader's concluding speech at the historic Plenary Meeting, as the Day of Local Industry.

Hwang Bong Son

TRAVELOGUE

Along the Amnok River (12)

Lake Supung, Inland "Sea"



The passenger boat which left the ferry at Tongju-ri, Pyokdong County, slid out of the valley and entered the broad embrace of Lake Supung. Riding over the wavelets, the boat gradually increased the speed.

The lake had romantic charms. The graceful mountains were tinged pink with azaleas in full flower and the tranquil surface shone like huge multitudes of gems in the sun.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

Everybody on board was pleasant and commented excitedly on the lake's grand natural beauty characterized by immense variety.

Lake Supung is the largest artificial lake in Korea, which came into being along with the dam of the Supung Power Station. Bordering on China, the lake abuts on the northern borders of five counties—Sakju, Changsong and Pyokdong Counties in North Pyongan Province and Ushi and Chosan Counties in Chagang Province. It is some 300 square kilometres wide, 400 kilometres around and 160 kilometres in length, which is equivalent to one-fifth of the total length of the Amnok River.

As it contains several billion cubic metres of water, it is also called an inland "sea".

This gigantic lake has such natural beauty that gives profound impressions on the visitor.

Inhaling the fragrant air of balmy spring to our heart's content, we remained on the deck all along.

The edge of the lake was greatly indented, in keeping with the surrounding terrain. Some parts were zigzagged like a maple leaf, others gently sloped and still others looked like clusters of gourds, which abruptly revealed large coves. Some places expanded like an ocean and long promontories stretched so far into the waters that one might touch the tips of them. Islands, great and small, appeared from time to time, adding to the scenery of the lake. It was said that in summer when the lake was full of water, the islands adorned with foliage and a variety of flowers resemble floating flower baskets.

"The richness and beauty of Lake Supung came to have their worth only under the socialist system provided by the fatherly leader," said an official from the Amnok River Construction Enterprise accompanying us, and related the history of changes that had taken place on the lake.

Japanese imperialists were indulged in barbarous slaughter and repression, evicting the inhabitants of this part of the country, under their plan to turn Korea into their logistical base for their aggression in Asia. The Koreans had to leave their homes and migrated to alien lands. With nowhere and nobody to rely on, some of them removed their shelter into deeper mountains and ploughed the burns on the steep slopes all day long, exposed to the scorching sun. Before the country's liberation, people on this lake spent such tearful days, reflecting their sorrowful figures in the waters of Lake Supung.

But, now, under the grateful, loving care of the

fatherly leader and the Party, the bank of the lake was dotted with such picturesque modern farm villages where people's new lives were flowering. Fat calves were grazing on mountain slopes and flocks of sheep flowing like clouds. All the adjacent cooperative farms turned to affluent villages engaged in diversified economy—farming, animal husbandry, fishing and bee-keeping. And the county seats on the lake changed beyond recognition. In these remote mountainous townships, whose population had had no opportunity to get on board the train for years before, various local industry factories such as food-processing, paper, textile and lumber mills rose like mushrooms.

Lake Supung is also used as an important navigation route. The railway connected to the capital city of Pyongyang reaches the lake, from where all passengers and goods are carried to socialist rural villages via the route.

The mountains surrounding the lake are thick with pine, pinenut, spruce, lime and oak trees, thus used as a logging centre and a splendid honey-producing zone.

Thanks to these mountains the lake abounds in natural feed for fish, and it is virtually a huge freshwater fish farm teeming with dozens of kinds of fish, including grass fishes, carps and catfishes. We passengers discussed the great economic value of Lake Supung and, before we knew, the boat was quite near to the dam of the power station.

The Supung Power Station which has a generating capacity of several hundreds of thousands of kw, occupies an important position in our country's power industry. It is a giant power centre which dammed up the flow of the great Amnok River. We climbed up the dam. From the dazzling height we could command a complete view of the imposing exterior of the power station.

"Lake Supung's tremendous economic significance for the nation is unthinkable apart from this power station. It is a historic enterprise where the country's first torch of electrification flared up."

The chief engineer of the power station said this, and related an impressive story.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had

long since conceived of a far-reaching plan for the country's electrification and, in October 1946, he came far down to this power station. He made time for this particular purpose, though he was extremely busy organizing and leading the entire people in the efforts to build a new country. He closely inspected all the equipment of the power station utterly destroyed by Japanese imperialists before their flight. He sat knee to knee with the workers for discussion. He stressed that if a rich and strong country was to be built, it was of primary importance to develop the power industry, the heart and artery of industry. He unfolded bright prospects of the nation's electrification. Later on, the respected leader visited the station on many occasions and illuminated the road for it to take. Thus he made sure that the station grew up to be the present generating centre and a cadre-training centre which developed numerous specialists in electricity.

Hearing the chief engineer's explanations, we made a round of the generating shop, the general control room and many other places in the power station. We were particularly impressed by what the great leader said when checking the design of the national emblem, prior to the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious country. He pointed out that if Korea was to become a civilized and advanced country in the world, it was necessary to effect electrification, and added that the national emblem should symbolize electrification, which would show the orientation of the country's technological advancement. Hence, the emblem has in its centre the brilliant appearance of a gigantic hydroelectric power station.

The great leader's far-reaching plan has blossomed out today. There are countless hydroelectric and thermal power stations in our country, which is crisscrossed with a dense electric supply network. We left the place, visualizing the rosy prospects of the advanced power industry in the near future when our country will have attained the generation target of 100,000 million kwh.

Li Jong Ho

Translation Version of "Tongui Bogam" Published

The world public cite "Tongui Bogam," "Uibang Ryuchi" and "Hyangyak Jipsongbang" as three classics of traditional Korean medicine, and they count the first on thumb of the hand.

"Tongui Bogam" is a medical encyclopedia. It named traditional Korean medicine "Tongui". It collected and systematized at the highest level the achievements and experiences accumulated in the development of medicine at home and abroad until the early 17th century. The rich content is compiled in a most concise manner.

It has long been in wide use as a precious reference book for Korean medicine doctors, as a fine textbook for students of Korean medicine and as a favourite family reader.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the past our ancestors cured diseases only with herb medicines for thousands of years and lived in good health."



President Kim Il Sung always pays deep attention to the health of our people. In January 1980 he gave invaluable teachings on further developing traditional Korean medicine and pointed to the need to republish "Tongui Bogam," with explanatory notes.

Following his instructions, the glorious Party Central Committee wisely guided the work. It correctly solved all problems arising from editing and publishing the translated version of the book with the original text and supplementary note—translation, editing, printing and even the size, issue and distribution of the book.

As a result, "Tongui Bogam" consisting of five parts and 25 volumes was successfully translated and published in five books in only two years.

It was compiled and completed by Ho Jun (1545-1615), a medical scientist widely known in Korea and neighbour countries at the time. The

work took 15 years from 1596 to 1610, and the book was published in 1611.

The first book deals with internal medicine (4 volumes); the second book, surgery (4 volumes); the third book, miscellaneous ailments (vols 1-6); the fourth book, miscellaneous ailments (vols 7-11); and the fifth book, decoction (3 volumes) and acupuncture and moxibustion (1 volume). Each book carries the translation in the first part and the original text in the second part; and each page gives the page number of the corresponding original in the footnote for the reference of readers. The translated version gives over 600 explanatory notes; each book gives an index to prescriptions; and an index to general symptoms, an index to single-ingredient drug treatments, a table of herb medicines and a table of punctures for the needle are given at the end of the fifth book.

"Tongui Bogam" is better com-

piled than any other classics of Korean medicine and has some features.

One of the features is that it actively developed traditional Korean medicine.

The author says: "The tradition of medicine has been carried forward in an unbroken line in our country situated in the East. So our medicine can be called 'Tongui' (Eastern medicine)." And he named his book "Tongui Bogam."

The book gives the writer's critical views on the different schools of Korean medicine, systematizes experiences and achievements gained in our country, and deals with preventive and curative methods of diseases based on Korean medicine.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the book creatively inherits and develops the preceding theories of Korean medicine and clinical experiences in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the constitution of Koreans.

Another feature of the book is that unlike its predecessors concentrated on medical treatment, its descriptive system is based on a progressive standpoint which attaches importance to prevention of

diseases.

The book writes first about the physiological factors of health, clarifies the methods of hardening and training body and mind so as to live long in good health, and refers to preventive measures against diseases.

The book also stresses that for health priority should be given to the hardening of mind and body over drugs and acupuncture.

The book explains in plain language single-ingredient drug treatments, folk remedies and naturopathies widely applied by the Korean people, that the author collected and pigeonholed.

This book was written on the basis of the achievements made by Korean medicine until the early 17th century, referring to more than 650 kinds of Korean and foreign books. The author gives the sources of quotations to show the authenticity of the data and makes clear his views and experiences.

Still another distinctive feature of "Tongui Bogam" is that it is a huge book giving more than 3,600 compound drug treatments, over 1,800 single-ingredient drug treatments and folk remedies and a table of upwards of 1,400 herb medicines,

and yet, it is orderly in system and simple and plain in description. That is why the book was published in many editions and highly estimated in neighbour countries.

A foreign scholar said at the time: "The book was named 'Bogam' (thesaurus) because, just as the sunlight coming in through a tiny hole dispels long darkness and makes even the lines of one's skin clearly visible, so the reader will know everything as clearly as he sees himself in a mirror." Another foreign scholar had this to say: "A medical book must be clear and precise in theory. Only such a book arouses no doubts and can be helpful to people's life. 'Tongui Bogam' is worthy of evaluation in the present and coming ages."

"Tongui Bogam" is widespread at home and abroad still today, passing through repeated editions.

This book is extensively used by medical workers and scientists and is greatly contributing to implementing our Party policy of steadily promoting the people's health by properly combining traditional Korean medicine and modern medicine and further developing medical science.

Pak Myong Chol

14,000-ton Cargo Ship Launched

The Chongjin Shipyard launched a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Mudubong" not long ago.

The workers and three-revolution team members at this shipyard introduced a new assembling method, which enabled them to shorten the duration of shipbuilding considerably.

In addition, they gave priority to the production of raw materials by raising the proportion of pressing and shape-forging; and their application of a novel method increased the speed of welding 1.5 times, while guaranteeing its quality.

The "Mudubong" will serve to develop our foreign trade and marine transport.

Bronze Brazier in the Age of Koryo

A bronze brazier made in the era of Koryo was dug out in Changjwa-ri, Changpung County, Kaesong City. It is characterized by its formative arts and size. It is a typical Korean brazier made chiefly of bronze. It is the largest brazier ever known in Korea. Its upper side is round, and is 113 cm in diameter (78 cm in inner diameter), 14 cm deep and 39.1 cm tall. The brazier's brim is round and 17.2 cm wide. And it is fringed with an outer rim.

The brazier bears an inscription on the back side of its brim. It mentions the purpose and date of manufacture of the brazier, its weight and the persons concerned in the manufacture. The brazier has four separate legs about 3.3 cm below the edge of its back side. Each of the legs is 42.5 cm apart and is fixed to the body by three round nails.

The inscription on the brazier indicates that it was made of 240 *kun* (one *kun* equals 0.6 kg) of bronze. Actually, the brazier weighs 121.35 kg. The figure of a tiger's head was graphically engraved on

the upper outer side of the brazier. The lower parts of the legs were shaped just like feet of a tiger.

On the whole, the bronze brazier looks august yet light. It is balanced harmoniously in all aspects to give a sense of security.

The inscription proved that in 1164 local officials of Koryo had the brazier made so as to present their master with it. In the mid- 12th century the feudal state of Koryo appreciated the "services" of local officials according to the amount of bribes offered. It is presumed that the prefect and other officials of Ubong County had the brazier founded and offered it as a bribe to the feudal government.

This bronze brazier unearthed in the city of Kaesong is a valuable relic which offers necessary data for the study of the history of Koryo. It is also a precious national treasure which shows our ancestors' advanced bronze-casting skill and formative arts of metal and affords a glimpse of the scientific and technological development in the era of Koryo.

(See the photo on page 96.)

Gilded Bronze Images of Buddha Newly Unearthed

Nine gilded bronze images, two stone boxes and two incense burners were discovered recently in Mt. Kumgang, Korea's celebrated mountain.

Scholars and experts judge them to have been made in the mid-14th-early 15th century by their methods of representation and letters inscribed on stone boxes containing them.

They show clearly the characteristics of the Buddhist images in that period and the then excellent artistic skill in detailed execution of

facial expression, folds of costumes, style of crowns, fingers, beads, etc. These and a refined gilding skill enhance their value as metalworks.

These nine Buddhist images are valuable relics in the studies of Buddhist sculptures and their development in our country in the historic periods when Buddhism

prevailed and when Buddhism was opposed.

Already in 1974 one pure gold Buddhist image and ten gilded bronze images were uncovered and three more gilded bronze images were unearthed in 1981 in and around Mt. Kumgang. The latest finds brought their total number to 23.

Foreign visitors to Korea can see these images in the Central History Museum, the Wonsan History Museum and the Myohyang-san History Museum.

(See the photo on page 96.)

Hanultari

Hanultari herb (*Trichosanthes kirilowii*) grows in the herbarium of the Central Botanical Garden of Korea.

In April 1967 the great leader President Kim Il Sung was touring a farming village for firsthand guidance and happened to find ripe yellow fruits on a bushy mountain slope. He picked up one of them and said that it was a fruit which was rarely seen in Pyongyang. He added that all beneficial plants should be found out to secure abundant herbal resources. It was *Hanultari* herb, which makes a good drug. Later, he sent the herb to the Central Botanical Garden and gave instructions to study it closely and propagate it widely.

Even when he sees a strange grass, the great leader President Kim Il Sung thinks of using it for the betterment of the people's happy lives. Thanks to his profound care, *Hanultari* herb, which was used for no purpose before, is now distributed across the country and used as effective drug for improving the health of the people.

Hanultari herb is a viny perennial of the gourd family. Its roots are thick and have joint-shaped lines. Its stem is thin and stretches long. It has 5 to 7-lobed roundish leaves, the end of which is pointed. Yellowish white flowers bloom in July and August. Its petal has five lobes and tapers to a point. It bears roundish fruit about 5-7 cm in

diameter, and ripens in autumn. The fruit is full of seeds, which contain fatty oil, saponin and many other ingredients.

Hanultari herb serves for the cure of various diseases. Its roots are used as cough medicine, styptic and medicine for discharging pus and forming new skin.



PHRASEOLOGY

POLICY OF TRANSPORT BY PIPELINE, BELT CONVEYOR AND CABLEWAY

This is a policy of developing transport by making effective use of pipelines, belt conveyors and cableways.

These means of transport guarantee the continuity of transport and carry a great deal of things, and their construction cost is cheap.

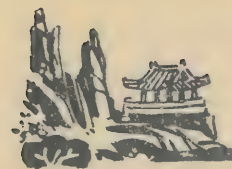
They firmly guarantee close production ties between sources of raw materials and their consumers by carrying out the modernization, centralization and specializ-

ation of transport better.

They play a big role in transport in our country abundant in mountains and rivers.

These means of transport, including the Musan-Chongjin concentrate pipeline (98 km), the long-distance belt conveyor of the Unryul Mine and modern long-distance cableways, are now widely used in different branches of the national economy.

Trip to Mt. Kumgang



MANPOK VALLEY

One early summer day when it was turning green, we resumed our sightseeing tour of Mt. Kumgang and made for the Inner Kumgang.

It has been said from ancient times that the Outer Kumgang is masculine for its majestic and virile appearance, while the Inner Kumgang is feminine for its soft and graceful scenery.

We first decided to visit Manpok Valley or Valley of Ten Thousand Falls, the pride of the Inner Kumgang. In the morning we left Naegang-ri where sightseers stayed, and walked along the Manchon Stream gliding through dense woods.

As we got to the mammoth rocky Kumgang Gate, the girl guide looked back at us and smiled a sweet smile, before she slipped through the gate.

We were curious to know what an enchanting scene would spread before our eyes and followed her out of the gate, when a wide prospect burst upon our view and the pleasant roar of cascades reached our ears.

"This is Manpok Valley, the pride of the Inner Kumgang," said the guide in a merry voice. A prying person asked why it was so called.

The girl guide answered readily, "The water flows here through the ravines in Mt. Kumgang and cascades down piles of rocky cliffs, taking varied forms. So the valley got the name Manpok Valley or Valley of Ten Thousand Falls."

We looked around for a while. Peaks and crags embosomed the valley and stood face to face as if growling at each other. And crystal-clear water dashed against white rocks, and shot off multitudes of silvery sprays.

In May 1937, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said to the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on the eve of their advance into Korea:

"Korea is so well known to the world for her beauty that a foreign nobleman said, 'If I could see Mt. Kumgang of Korea only once, I would die without regret'."

Indeed, Manpok Valley was a wonder of scenic wonders.

We followed up the stream, and the valley was studded with cascades or pools. A little way up there appeared a large pool which looked like a hollowed-out rock. The brimful pool was so deep that the water was blackish green and we wondered if there was this colour of water in the world.

When we dipped our hands into the water, the girl guide explained: "The celebrated Pal Pools of the Inner Kumgang begin from here. This is the Hukryong (or Black Dragon) Pool. Eight large pools and falls are piled one on another within the distance of 1.6 kilometres from here."

Further up we found a large pool. It was the Pipa (or Lute) Pool, which resembled a lute. And the falling water sounded like a lute.

We passed by the Pipa Pool and went further up. The picturesque Pyokha Pool came in sight. It was overcast with clouds of sprays and its blue water was rippling. All we saw and heard were different from each other and they had their specific features. Still further up we heard the noisy sound of water crushing something. We turned our eyes in

that direction and spotted a giant rock. A streak of snowstorm seemed to be spurting out of it. The water slowly slid down and dashed against the rocky wall. It was blown and sprayed by the wind rising from below, and gems and snowflakes appeared to fly in air. The water fell into a blue pool down below, which was called the Punsol (or Powdery Snow) Pool.

We went to a crag a little way off the Punsol Pool and sat there for a while. And we viewed the surrounding scenery. Here it seemed to be most beautiful in the valley. Snow-white crest of the Chunghyangsong (or Castle of Incense Smoke) Peak loomed against the northern sky through the curious rocks and exuberant pine trees on the Popgi Peak, which soared high in front. Also, to the right the Podok Buddhist Retreat was located halfway a cliff of the Popgi Peak. It was propped up by a copper pillar about seven metres high. It looked as precarious as if blown away at a puff. The retreat, the guide explained, was known to be built in the days of Koguryo. It was reconstructed in 1675 and has stood sturdily, regardless of all sorts of weather, up to date.

The cliff was clad with trees and queer crags; rocks stood all along the stream; cascades and pools lay here and there; forests were dense on all hands; and all sorts of flowers were in full bloom in every ravine.

"Why is it called the Podok Cave?" asked one of our party, pointing to the cave behind the Podok Retreat.

The guide answered: "There is a legend that a kind-hearted girl called Podok lived, attending her widowed father, in this cave. Hence the name Podok Cave. When you go and see it, you'll get to know. In the cave there is a carved image of the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy representative of the legendary girl."

We went on with our sightseeing tour. On passing by the Punsol Pool and reaching the fifth of the Pal Pools, another unique, enthralling scenery

unfolded before our eyes. We were informed that it was the famous Chinju (or Pearl) Pool, the most thrilling and imposing of the eight pools in Manpok Valley. The water dashed against rocks to get scattered like beads of pearl. The Chinju Pool was animated with the sightseers. At one place they enjoyed themselves with songs and dances. A young curlyhead was fluently reciting a passage of poem, which caught our ears:

At the mere sound of running water in Manpok Valley

*Our oozing sweat subsides before we know
The crystal-clear water in all pools
Reflects the minds of this land*

Is the wonder done by the water streaming down cliffs

*Do beads of pearl themselves tumble down
The Chinju Pool mirrors so verdant foliage
The water might dye even white gems blue*

It seemed not fortuitous that many of poems and pictures extolling the beauty of Mt. Kumgang are about Manpok Valley.

There were the Kobuk (or Turtle) Pool and the Pae (or Boat) Pool after the Chinju Pool. The attractive scenery of the Pal Pools in the Inner Kumgang ended here in Hwaryong (or Fire Dragon) Pool.

We could not but marvel at the fascinating view of Manpok Valley, which looked like an art masterpiece made by nature.

Manpok Valley was, indeed, the most lovely of all ravines, where water worked tens of thousands of wonders.

In the morning the cloud scattered over the sky, but towards the evening it gathered, and there appeared the sunset glow. Manpok Valley was dyed crimson in the glow. What a scenic wonder it is!

We unwillingly took our leave of Manpok Valley.

Choe So Ok

WE DENOUNCE US IMPERIALISM

US Imperialists Must Quit South Korea at Once

It is 33 years now since US imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Korea. They launched their invasion on June 25, 1950 with a view to destroying the DPRK in its cradle and colonizing the whole of Korea.

US imperialists foolishly thought to attain their brigandish aggressive end at one go, and threw into the Korean front the backbone of their ground, naval and air forces equipped with the latest technology, armies of their 15 satellites and south Korean puppet troops—several millions strong in all—plus a colossal amount of materiel. They even resorted to the most barbarous methods of war including use of bacteriological weapons.

US imperialists, however, met an ignominious defeat in the war, which opened their decline. In the three-year war which would decide the destiny of the country and the nation, our people and People's Army rallied closely around the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great strategist, and fought like an undying eagle, demonstrating peerless bravery, self-sacrifice and mass heroism, and repulsed the US imperialist aggressors and won a brilliant victory.

Our people and People's Army

vanquished the aggressors and firmly defended the independence of the country and dignity of the nation. They safeguarded peace in Asia and the world and smashed to smithereens the myth about the "mightiness" of US imperialism, thereby opening a new age of worldwide upswing in the national liberation and anti-imperialist, anti-US struggles.

Thirty years have passed since ceasefire in Korea. During this period an all-people struggle was waged to remove the misfortune of national division caused by US imperialism and achieve the country's reunification.

It is an invariable policy maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK to reunify the country independently on the principle of democracy and by peaceful means without any foreign interference. In accordance with the basic policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung our Party and Government have advanced reasonable proposals to convert armistice into a stable peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and have made every possible effort to put them into effect. However, our people's earnest desire for reunification has not yet been realized and

the misfortune of national division and danger of a new war are ever growing in Korea. That is entirely because of the burglarious US imperialist policy of aggression.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

In contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the UN General Assembly resolution, US imperialists not only have not pulled their troops out of south Korea but also have turned the whole of south Korea into a dangerous magazine of a new war ignoring our proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

The Reagan Administration makes frantic war preparations with a view to realizing its ambition of world domination by "force", and regards the Korean peninsula as the "first test ground" in implementation of the aggressive global strategy. These days US bellicose elements vociferate that they will not refrain from using force of arms to "protect" the Korean peninsula

because it is "an area of vital importance" to the US interests, and they are bringing into south Korea more mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and goading the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to complete their "war posture". Their scheme is to keep their hold on south Korea as a military stronghold for their aggression in the Far East and, further, to dominate the whole of Korea by force. With a view to realizing their aggressive ambition US imperialists step up war preparations to invade the north, clamouring about the fictitious "military preponderance" of the north and "aggression from the north."

It is no secret that US imperialists have completed for the present the strategic deployment of their troops in south Korea and south Korean puppet troops, their ground, naval and air forces in the US mainland and Japan and scattered over the vast area of the Pacific, as well as that of various war means, so as to start military action against our Republic at any time.

From February 1 to mid-April this year US imperialists conducted the unparalleled "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercise with south Korea as its main theatre. This was a "nuclear test war" and "nuclear preliminary war" to perfect war preparations against our Republic and carry out their nuclear war plan already mapped out.

The danger of a new war is increasing because of the intensified moves towards a tripartite military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea; US imperialists try to rig up this alliance through the military nexus of the Japanese militarist

forces and south Korean puppets, taking advantage of the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet, the most reactionary cabinet Japan has ever had since the end of the Pacific war.

US imperialists try to put up Japan as the "leader" of Asia through the triple military alliance so as to effect their control and neo-colonialist domination over Asia and, particularly, to bring the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" to the Korean front in case of "emergency". Because of US imperialists' ceaseless reinforcements of armed forces, war exercises and moves for the tripartite military alliance, south Korea has turned into a dangerous hotbed of war and a tense situation has been created on the Korean peninsula, so that a new war may break out at any moment. If a war does break out in Korea, it will not be localized; it will inevitably spread into a global war and, further, into a nuclear war. This is why the peace-loving people of the world are closely watching the serious developments in Korea and expressing deep anxiety over them, resolutely protesting and denouncing US imperialist moves to provoke war.

All the facts clearly show that US imperialists are burglarious aggressors and war maniacs who are foolhardy to realize aggressive ambitions even by subjugating the whole of Korea, not satisfied with forcibly keeping Korea divided to rule south Korea.

However, it is an anachronistic daydream to try to realize their such ambitions by browbeating our people by force. For more than 100 years our people fought valiantly against plunder and aggression by

US imperialists and, particularly, in the last three-year war, they dealt an irretrievable defeat to them. They are a powerful and dignified people who are able to crush any aggressors.

Our people love peace and do not want war. But they will never tolerate imperialist aggression in their country. The Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order last February that all our armed forces should be placed in a semi-war state as a self-defensive measure against US imperialist military provocations, and declared that if the enemy dares to unleash a war of aggression against our Republic all our people would rise and fight as one man.

If US imperialists unleash a new war in Korea against the aspirations of our people and the world's people for peace and Chajusong, they will never escape from a crushing defeat.

US imperialists must not miscalculate the firm determination of our people to defend their sovereignty but must act with discretion. They must quit south Korea at once, taking aggression forces and lethal weapons with them, in keeping with the UN resolution.

We are sure that on the occasion of "June 25, the Day of Struggle against US Imperialism" the peoples of socialist and newly-emerging countries and broad strata of the world's peace-loving people will render stronger support to our people in their just struggle to chase the US imperialist forces of aggression out of south Korea, reunify the country independently and peacefully and thereby to ensure peace and security in Asia and the world.

US IMPERIALISM—IGNITER OF WAR OF AGGRESSION IN KOREA

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By 1950, the US imperialists had completely built south Korea into their base of aggression in the Far East, their military strategic base, and, in June that year, they unleashed the war by launching an invasion on our country."

The US imperialists are the criminal who ignited the war of aggression in Korea on June 25, 1950.

They have kept an eye on Korea since it sent their aggressive ship "General Sherman" deep into our inland over 100 years ago. They crawled into south Korea on September 8, 1945 under the cloak of "liberator" after imperialist Japan's defeat in the Second World War and occupied the area south of the 38th parallel of the north latitude.

The US imperialist aggressors who had advertized the US as a symbol of "democracy" and "liberty," forcibly dissolved the people's committees set up by the democratic will of the people from the moment they landed in south Korea and proclaimed US military rule, an open colonial rule.

On ruling south Korea in place of the Japanese Governor-General they started to make preparations for war of aggression with a wild ambition of extending their colonial rule to the area north of the 38th parallel and, further, dominating Asia.

They built military establishments and the puppet armed forces in south Korea and expanded them in a short time, and made attacks on the north of Korea without letup.

The US imperialist aggression forces and the south Korean puppet army perpetrated military provocations and invasions against the north on

2,617 occasions in 1949 alone. As a result, battles went on almost every day along the 38th parallel.

In 1950 the US imperialists made full-scale preparations for Korean war.

In January 1950 Roberts, chief of the US military advisory group in south Korea, said in his instructions given to puppet ministers of internal affairs and national defence: The northward expedition is a prearranged plan. And the time is not far off when we should put it into action.

Towards April 1950 the US imperialists began to mass in Japan their three services scattered in the Pacific and Southeast Asia and the puppet infantry divisions, artillery units and armored troops took up their offensive positions along the 38th parallel.

In May 1950, when war preparations were nearing completion, the chief of the south Korean branch of the ECA testified at the US House Appropriation Committee: The 100,000-strong south Korean army equipped and trained by Americans has wound up its preparations and can enter the war at any moment.

On June 17, 1950 Dulles flew to south Korea in the capacity of US President's special envoy, inspected the 38th parallel together with the US military advisory group and brass hats of the puppet army, and finally checked up and approved the plan of operations for "march north" in a trench.

Upon his return to Seoul, Dulles gave instructions to start the war against the north on June 25, and blustered: I came to south Korea in the capacity of Truman's special envoy to examine the preparations for march north which we have

promoted with all our might and inform you of our suggestion to start the march north without delay if there is nothing more to be desired. Everything is all right in my eyes. Preparations having been made, the sooner the better. Attack north Korea along with counterpropaganda that north Korea started the war first. If you hold out for two weeks the US will complain that north Korea attacked south Korea and see to it that the UN mobilizes ground, naval and air forces under its name.

Roberts, the chief of the US military advisory group, notified Syngman Rhee the traitor, as instructed by Dulles, that June 25 had been fixed as the date of war and said: We have chosen the 25th and this explains our prudence. It is Sunday. It is the Sabbath for both the US and south Korea, Christian states. No one will believe we have started a war on Sunday. In short, it is to make people believe that we are not the first to open a war.

Having made full preparations, the US imperialists made the Syngman Rhee puppet army start the brigandish war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic at dawn on June 25, 1950.

Then, they, as planned, appealed to the UN against "north Korean aggression" and had its Security Council adopt an unjust resolution.

Then US President Truman made a statement that they would send their aggression forces to the Korean front according to the UN Security Council resolution dated June 27. But he did so

three hours before the said council adopted its resolution; he issued such a statement at noon on the 27th and the council met at 3 p.m. that day.

The US imperialists mobilized unprecedentedly large armed forces in the war of aggression against our people and resorted to the most barbarous methods of warfare in history in their frantic attempt to wipe the fledgling DPRK off the world map.

The world people know well about the satanic cruelties committed by the US imperialist aggressors during the Korean war.

The Yankees reduced our peaceful towns and villages to heaps of cinders and killed our people irrespective of age and sex, using even bacteriological weapons in violation of international law, and committed ferocities which one cannot see with open eyes in temporarily occupied areas of the northern half of the Republic as in Sinchon.

Thus they bared to the full their true colours as the igniter of the Korean war and a bloodthirsty human butcher.

But with nothing could they brought to their knees our people and People's Army, and they suffered a disgraceful defeat in the Korean war.

Refusing to learn a lesson from the shameful defeat they sustained in the Korean war over 30 years ago, they are now running amuck to start another war in Korea. But, if they spark another war in Korea, they will pay several times more dearly for it than for the last Korean war.

Kang Chun Ho

The south Korean puppets owe debts of 38,000 million dollars to the US, Japan and other countries.

As a result of their treacherous introduction of loans to prolong their lives, south Korea's foreign liabilities increased at the average annual rate of 32 per cent in the

past 10 years. Last year alone the puppets had to repay 6 billion dollars of principals and interests to foreign countries.

The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique impose this heavy burden on the south Korean people and exploit them more harshly.

Heavy Foreign Debts



—A Visit to Sinchon Museum (1)—

There is a town called Sinchon on the southern edge of the lower reaches of the Taedong River which flows through Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, to empty into the Korean West Sea.

Sinchon with a population of more than 100,000 has now become a historic place where human dignity and conscience indict the US imperialist aggressors' massacre committed during the Korean war to the whole world.

The Sinchon Museum vividly shows the atrocities perpetrated by the US imperialists in Korea.

When we visited the museum on the occasion of the Month of Joint Struggle against the US (June 25-July 27), it was crowded with the foreigners from Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. We entered the museum together with them.

Rooms Nos. 1-3 display the historic materials on US imperialist aggression in Korea from the intrusion of the USS

"General Sherman" into the Taedong River in 1866 to the start of the war of aggression in 1950.

Through these materials we keenly realized that US imperialism is the sworn enemy of our people and headed for Room No. 4.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Once Engels called the British army the most brutal force. The German fascist army surpassed the British army in brutality during World War II. The human brain could not imagine more wicked and more shocking atro-



Bestial US imperialists drove more than 900 guiltless people into the air-raid shelter for the Sinchon County Party Committee, poured gasoline over them and burned them to death

cities than those perpetrated by the Hitlerite beasts at the time. But, in Korea, the Yankees have far outdone the Hitlerites."

Hearing the explanation of the guide censuring the US imperialist crimes, we went into Room No. 4. Before our eyes unfolded the horrible scenes of criminal massacre committed by US imperialists, devilish homicides in Sinchon and other enemy-held areas of the northern half of the Republic during the Korean People's Army's temporary strategic retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War.

"My order is a law. Anyone who violates it is shot unconditionally. Bury every living being in Sinchon in burning ashes." This was an order issued

by US army officer Harrison, the main culprit of the Sinchon massacre, on his arrival in Sinchon.

According to his order the most barbarous and brutal bloodshed beyond human imagination was committed in Sinchon.

The US imperialists killed 35,383 defenceless people or a quarter of the Sinchon county population in 50-odd days of their occupation.

We paused for a long while before a picture of the air-raid shelter of the Sinchon County Party Committee where the first massacre had been perpetrated.

On October 18, 1950, the day after their arrival, the brutal US homicides undressed 900 people,

drove them into the air-raid shelter, poured gasoline over them and burned them to death. Thirty-three years have passed since then but it still retains burnt blood and oil stains on the ceiling and walls.

It seemed still to smell of blood and ring with the angry cries of the victims.

The Yankee devils buried alive or beat to death more than 650 patriotic people in the vicinity of the former office building of the Sinchon County Party Committee.

On October 20, they drove 520 people into the air-raid shelter of the Sinchon County Public Security Station and dynamited them.

Death-dealing tools used by

the human butchers were exhibited in the museum—saws, axes, sickles, nails, ropes, oxcarts and others still bearing blood stains.

They were not satisfied with killing Koreans with up-to-date weapons but used such labour implements to torment them before murdering them. They arrested Pak Yong Gyo, Ex-Chairman of the Women's Union of the Sinchon County Tobacco Factory, pulled out all her fingernails and toenails with pliers and scooped out her breasts and eyeballs with a bayonet. And they killed Chu Jun Il, a model worker of the Sinchon Rice Mill, by tying his legs to two oxcarts and pulling the carts in different directions.

The guide could not continue for a whole with indignation and the inspectors' eyes glared with hatred for the cutthroats.

Pointing to the death-dealing implements on display, the guide spoke about how the Yankees killed our people.

The enemy sawed heads of people, pierced wire through their noses and ears and dragged them along the streets, nailed their brows, burnt them with gasoline, skinned them, and ripped open the pregnant woman's belly and took out her fetus to trample it to death.

"American gentlemen" boasting about the civilization of the 20th century killed Koreans by these barbarous methods people with normal mentality and reason could never imagine. An ounce of human conscience and reason could not be found in them.

The people bristle up at the mere thought of the massacre committed by the Hitlerites at Oswiecim of Poland and Lidice of Czechoslovakia during World War II. But the US imperialists far outdid the Hitlerites in brutality and wickedness as seen in the Sinchon massacre.

That was why a Swiss writer wrote in the visitors' book after inspecting the museum, cursing

Harrison, the main culprit of the Sinchon massacre:

"Can you sleep in peace if you are still alive, Harrison? Can you look into the eyes of beasts with your own eyes? Death to US imperialism!"

After inspecting Room No. 4, a Latin American raised his hands and shouted: "Goddess of Liberty, blush! Curse to great America!"

An African friend firmly grasped our hands and said: "We Africans who were victims of the colonialists' slave trade will never forget the Sinchon massacre perpetrated by US imperialism, the bulwark of modern imperialism and the human butcher."

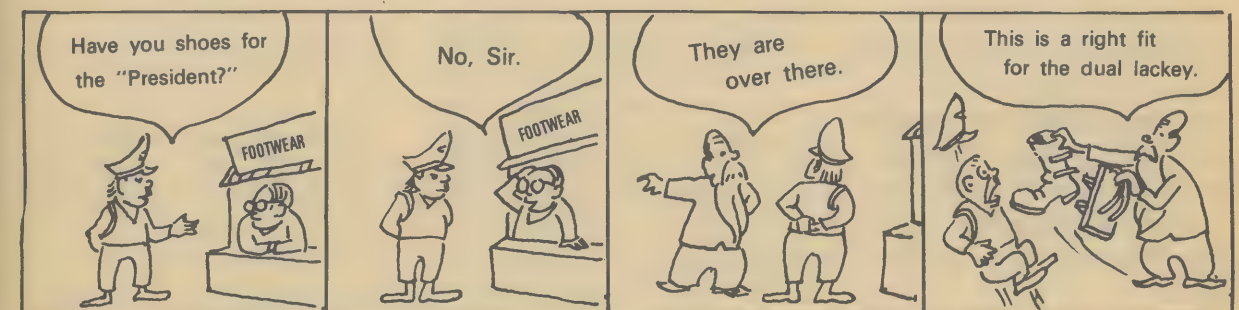
The Sinchon Museum is a witness of history showing that the US imperialists are the biped beast, the most ferocious and disgusting cannibal of the present times and the destroyer of human culture.

The US imperialist aggressors, bloodthirsty beasts, stay on in



Bestial US imperialists drowned more than 1,000 women in this Sowon Reservoir

Searchlight (in south Korea)



south Korea and are menacing the peace of Asia and the rest of the world, staging large-scale war exercises with the south Korean puppets to spark off another war on the Korean peninsula.

We went to the next room, renewing our resolve to inflict a thousand times more terrible revenge upon the US imperialist aggressors on the honour of Juche Korea if they start another war of aggression, refusing to learn a lesson from their defeat in the last Korean war.

New Evil Fascist Laws

Last December the south Korean puppet national assembly passed 16 "legislative bills." They include the "bill on the revision of the Police Service Personnel Law," the "bill on the revision of the Combat Police Force Law," the "bill on the revision of the Military Service Law," and the "bill on the amendment to the Passport Law." All the evil fascist laws, newly enacted or revised, are aimed at tying people more thoroughly to the dictatorial system and intensifying their repression and herding them out to implement the US imperialist policy of aggression and war.

MOVES TOWARDS TRIPARTITE

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists are hatching even a heinous plot to establish a system of triangular military alliance with Japan and south Korea and draw the Japanese 'Self-Defence Forces' into a war in Korea 'in case of emergency'."

Latterly the situation on and around the Korean peninsula has grown acuter. This is due to the moves the US imperialists are stepping up to rig up a triple military alliance with Japan and south Korea to start a war of aggression, while staging a large-scale war exercise.

The US imperialists have long worked in every way to line up the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets and form a tripartite military alliance.

The appearance of the most warlike Reagan Administration in the US, the warmaniacs Chon Du Hwanites in south Korea and the most reactionary Nakasone Cabinet in Japan since the Second World War, gave a great spur to the moves towards a trilateral military alliance.

The US imperialists lay the main stress on strengthening the military nexus of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets in their bid to manufacture the said alliance, now that they have already concluded a "security pact" with Japan and a "mutual defence pact" with the south Korean puppets.

Under US imperialist manipulation the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets have strengthened their military tieup, unifying weapons and communication system and exchanging military personnel and information.

The US imperialists are scheming openly to reorganize the command of the US-south Korean combined forces into the joint command of the US, south Korean and Japanese forces in case of emergency so as to bring in the Japanese aggression forces and conduct joint operations against the DPRK.

To strengthen the tieup between Japan and south Korea they called Japan's new Prime Minister Nakasone to Washington to give specific instructions. Prior to this, they sent him to south Korea to have conclaves with Chon Du Hwan on "strengthening the trilateral security cooperation system" and made him grant 4 000 million dollars of loans to the south Korean puppets for war preparations.

They set up agencies to work out practical measures to perfect the triple military alliance system and have already allotted tasks for the joint operations of the US, Japan and south Korea in Korea in the event of Korean war.

They reorganized the system of the Central Command Japan is now establishing so as to conduct joint operations and directly connected it with the command of the US-south Korean combined forces by cable.

MILITARY ALLIANCE FOR WAR OF AGGRESSION

The recent "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercise was also aimed at perfecting the tripartite military alliance system.

This is proved by Japan's active participation in the war exercise.

The Japanese territory was used as a relay base, a supply base and a rear base for the US imperialist aggression forces, and high-ranking officers of the Self-defence Forces took a direct part in the war game. The Japanese forces participated in the mining exercise, too, near Korea Strait.

In fact, the "Team Spirit 83" was a joint war exercise of the US, Japan and south Korea.

Japan's active participation in this war game further strengthened the Japan-south Korea military tieup and the military actions of the US, Japan and the south Korean puppets were unified in practice.

All this shows that the US imperialists brought Japan and south Korea closer together militarily and are perfecting the triple military alliance.

The tripartite military alliance proves a serious threat to peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia and to the national independence of the peoples in this region and their cause of Chajusong.

The US imperialists are seeking to make Japan "lead" Asia through rigging up the triple military alliance and use it as their agent in this region to establish their neocolonialist domination of Asian

countries.

Taking advantage of this strategy of US imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are dreaming of realizing their old ambition of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." To this end they are rushing headlong towards the conversion of Japan into a military power. After Nakasone held premiership this scheme was put into action in real earnest. He is hastening the constitutional amendment to legalize the overseas dispatch of the "Self-defence Forces", while stepping up armaments expansion and arms buildup in response to the demand of US imperialism. He changed their "allout defence strategy" to a "forestalling offensive strategy," proclaimed the 1,000 mile "sea defence line," and is declaring openly that they will blockade international channels in case of emergency.

All facts prove that the triple military alliance is a product of US imperialist Asia strategy and is targeted against the DPRK and other Asian countries.

If the US imperialists manufacture a triple military alliance and venture to start another war in Korea, it will not end in a local war but easily spread into a global war which will throw mankind again into war holocaust.

That is why the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world express apprehensions over US imperialist war moves and strongly denounce the formation of

the military alliance.

The US imperialists must stop at once the moves towards the aggressive triple military alliance and war which run counter to the demand of our age of Chajusong opposing war and all forms of domination and subordination.

Choe Chun Sok

Aftereffect of Check Fraud

As is already known, the unparalleled check fraud committed by relatives of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's wife under his direction, was exposed last year and aroused public criticism. It has exerted a malignant influence on various branches of the south Korean economy.

The puppet ministry of finance announced last October that the loss incurred by the fraud on financial agencies would amount to 353,700 million won. These agencies are suffering from serious financial difficulties now. Meanwhile, some 200 small and medium enterprises have lost 6,000 million won and are going bankrupt.

The aftereffects of the check scandal are causing chain reactions and plunging the south Korean economy into irreparable ruin.

US Imperialism Battered Everywhere

It is nearly 30 years now since US imperialists suffered a disgraceful defeat in their war of aggression in Korea, the first of its kind in their history.

It was a fatal defeat which brought about the beginning of their decline. Then they sustained defeat after defeat and were kicked out of many countries.

They have been engrossed in aggression, plunder and despotism as the ringleader of imperialism. But they are being hard pressed by the tide of independence sweeping all over the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists have been isolated and rejected by the people everywhere in the world and lost most of their monopoly and leadership even in the capitalist world."

US imperialists have weakened and lost their sphere of domination. But, instead of giving up their wild desire for world domination, they resort to the adventurous policy of aggression, war and intervention in a bid to maintain and extend their control. For this they are rapped and rejected by the people everywhere in the world.

The US imperialist occupation of south Korea, colonial fascist rule, "two Koreas" plot and new war moves bring to full light their burglarious nature, and they are being strongly denounced by the world's people.

Committees for the withdrawal of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression from south Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea have appeared and are active in many countries on the five continents.

Socialist, non-aligned and many other countries and regions, from the Scandinavian Peninsula to the Andes, ring almost every day with shouts "US imperialist aggressors, out of south Korea!" "Korea is one" and "Korea should be reunified into a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo!"

Meanwhile, mass anti-war, anti-nuke peace movements go on actively across the world against the reckless US imperialist policy of nuclear war.

The world's people who value justice and peace and aspire for independence and social progress are vigorously fighting against US imperialist armament expansion and nuclear-war preparations and for the withdrawal of US aggression forces and military bases from other countries.

In October 1981, 250,000 people demonstrated in Bonn against the US imperialist moves towards a war of aggression, a nuclear war. There were also unprecedentedly large-scale demonstrations in Brussels, London, Rome and other places. Last year witnessed a greater upsurge in anti-US, anti-war struggles.

Immediately before and after the warmaniac Reagan's tour of Europe mammoth demonstrations were staged in almost all West European countries. One million people demonstrated in New York under the slogan "We denounce America's nuclear-war preparations!" This eloquently proves that US imperialists are isolated and rejected in the allied countries and satellites and even in their own country and that they are in an increasingly difficult situation.

Newly-emerging countries are resolutely fighting, under the banner of independence against imperialism, to oppose the neo-colonialist policy of US imperialism, defend their independence and sovereignty and protect their natural resources and national interests.

They expel American diplomats engaged in interferences, subversions and sabotages, boycott US films and goods, fight to have US troops withdrawn and their bases dismantled, nationalize US-controlled multi-national companies, and strive to establish a new international economic order, thus dealing blows at the US imperialist policy of aggression and plunder.

US imperialists aid Zionists and South African racists in every way in their invasion of the neighbour countries, for which they are lambasted by the Arab and African people.

Their attempts at armed attack on Cuba and

Nicaragua have become undisguised; they are wantonly meddling in the struggle of the Salvadoran people against dictatorship and for democracy; and particularly, they sided with Britain at the decisive moment of the Argentine-British conflict over the Falklands (Malvinas). These reveal their burglarious nature to the full.

That is why the Latin American countries brand the US as a devil and wage strong anti-US struggles demanding the expulsion of the US from the OAS and the transfer of its headquarters from the US to Latin America.

US imperialists are criticized and cursed in the dock at the UN and other international meetings.

Socialist and non-aligned countries trenchantly disparaged the crimes of US imperialist aggressors and adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of US occupation forces from south Korea at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly. This clearly shows that the days are gone when they ruled the roost through their hand-raising machine.

As ensuing UN General Assembly sessions and many other international meetings show, resolutions opposing the US imperialist policy of aggression and intervention are adopted by a sweeping majority in spite of the desperate efforts of US imperialists and their followers, driving the aggressors farther into a tight corner.

These processes at international meetings graphically show the miserable plight of US imperialism heading towards its fall, isolated and rejected everywhere in the world.

US imperialists are given the cold shoulder by their Western allies. They are forcing NATO member nations to increase their annual military spendings by three per cent and trying to deploy their medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. The latter are denouncing this as an act designed to victimize them for the US war strategy and brake their economic development.

Western US partners don't respond to unjustifiable measures taken by US imperialists with regard to international issues. They counteracted US pressure over the Siberian gas-pipeline scheme. They also rejected the US policy of high-interest rate and its pressure through trade transactions.

At the summit conference of Western industrial nations held in June last year they opposed the US high-interest rate as deterrent to their business measures to escape from depression and pressed the

US to lower the dollar interest rate.

The appearance of the Chajusong-advocating social-democratic governments in Western Europe has rendered US imperialists' position more difficult.

The new Greek Government has expressed its intention to withdraw from the NATO and have the US military bases dismantled in Greece. The Spanish Government is reviewing the advisability of Spain's remaining in the NATO.

In this way, US imperialists are battered in all regions from Asia and Africa to Europe and Latin America and all countries from newly-emerging ones to Western allies.

Needless to say, this is the inevitable outcome of the aggressive foreign policy US imperialists have followed historically, particularly the policy of aggression the bellicose Reagan Administration pursues desperately; it is a law of development in the age of Chajusong.

The time has long gone when US imperialists could wilfully violate the sovereignty of other countries and move their allies under their baton, bandying about "America first policy."

The more frantically they seek aggression, war and intervention against the global trend towards independence, the more they will be beaten, isolated and rejected, by the world's people and precipitate their own downfall.

Li Gwang Hyon



Tree in Railroad



A tree has grown in the railroad on the Military Demarcation Line

Some time ago I visited a village on the edge of the Military Demarcation Line, and heard that there was a big tree which had grown in the railroad in the demilitarized zone. I went to see it together with a young villager.

We went a little way south along the railroad, when there appeared markers of the central Demarcation Line. We saw a big tree in the thick growth of weeds there.

After liberation Korea was bisected by US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the railway traffic was held up between north and south. A wind-carried seed landed between the sleepers and grew to be so big a tree.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people cannot tolerate the foreign imperialists partitioning their territory and trampling upon their national sovereignty."

Before liberation trains shuttled, sounding whistle, between north and south on the rail every day, nay every hour, carrying people calling on their relations and friends and goods. But after liberation the railroad ties, national ties, were cut and scores of years have already passed since then.

My heart bled at the sight of the tree which had grown big in the railroad unaware of the tragedy of national division and was rustling in the wind.

Today railways run across national boundaries to establish a connection between different countries and people of different races visit each other across continents and oceans. But Yankees cut the waist of Korea, a country of a single race on the territory linked by one continuous line of stratum, and a tree has grown so big in the railroad.

The tree reminded me of newspaper reports which quoted US warmaniacs as openly declaring south Korea a US "frontline perimeter."

The Yankees landed in south Korea under the mask of a "liberator" in 1945, rigged up a puppet regime, and divided our country. But even today, 38 years after their division of Korea, they stay on in south Korea as if it were their own territory, openly stating that they will perpetuate Korea's bisection. Because of their moves south Korea has turned into a big military camp full of weapons and armed forces and a nuclear magazine.

They have had a long reinforced concrete wall built along the Demarcation Line which is not a border line and are declaring it their "perimeter". This is a robber's logic. With its growth the shadow of this tree symbolic of division got bigger yearly and the pains of the Korean people increased.

I thought of a locomotive driver I met with on my way to Kaesong.

He hails from Changdan. He can go there by train in several minutes. But Kaesong is the railway terminal now and he cannot go further south. Whenever he turns the train, he said, he feels his heart torn to pieces, and his hatred for the US imperialists and their stooges grows fiercer as national division continues.

My young companion also felt the same.

He has his mother in Richon, Kyonggi Province, south Korea. Scores of years ago she went to her parents' home to give birth to his younger brother and was separated from her husband and elder son because of the Demarcation Line.

"At the time I was less than two years old. But now I have two sons. As national division drags on, I feel an unbearably bitter grudge against the Yankees bisecting

Under the Banner of Great National Unity

I attended the Second Dialogue between the North and Overseas Koreans and Christians for One Korea held in Helsinki towards the end of last year. The dialogue was participated in by more than a hundred representatives of north and overseas Koreans from all social strata and Christians with patriotism.

The attendants raised the urgent problems of further strengthening and developing the movement for independence, democracy and reunification at home and abroad as required by the new situation, and openheartedly exchanged their opinions on them at the plenary and sectional meetings.

What was especially palpable in the dialogue was that our overseas compatriots boundlessly respect and trust the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, and that they pine for the homeland of Juche under

the great leader. As soon as they met us representatives from the homeland, the overseas Koreans and churchmen first inquired after the health of the great leader and the dear leader. They expressed their warm feelings of adoration for them throughout the dialogue.

Mr. Cha Sang Dal from America said with emotion:

"Even the God failed to move the hearts of the world's people. But the great President Kim Il Sung touched and captivated the hearts of all mankind. He is the first great personality whom humankind has ever acclaimed."

Pastor Hong Dong Gun remarked: "Indeed, President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who is working heart and soul for the nation and the Saviour of reunification and national salvation. I was fascinated by the immortal exploits he performed

for the nation and by the government enforced by him for the sake of the country and the nation. Christian pastor as I am, I'll join hands with communists and contribute my mite to the sacred cause of reunification."

Mr. Ro Song Gol said: "The great leader is a heaven-sent man. There is no such man in the world as he who loves the people so profoundly. Our leader is the sun not only of the Korean people but also of the whole humanity. It is said that Christians love the poor and oppressed masses, but they have done nothing for them in fact. The Juche idea admirably translates human love into reality. I am a Christian, but I will do all I can to study and disseminate the Juche idea."

Kim Un Ha from America noted: "Our nation has two great honours. One is that it is led by President Kim Il Sung and the

our country. Now I am working hard. I do so to hasten national reunification."

How can I say he alone feels and thinks so? All people in the north feel and think the same as he does.

All south Korean people, except for a handful of reactionaries, the stooges of US imperialism, earnestly desire national reunification.

Patriotic people and students of south Korea toppled the puppet regime, and fought, shouting: "Reunification is the only way to survival!"; hundreds of thousands of citizens fought heroically against Chon Du Hwan the puppet and traitor and his cutthroat junta, arms in hand, calling for democracy and reunification. The south Korean people are now resolutely fighting

against the US, burning American agencies and flags.

The tree in the railroad on the Demarcation Line is a witness of the misery our people suffer from division and of their grudge against the Yankees, and an accuser of aggression by US imperialist brigands bisecting a single nation.

The US imperialists are now desperately working to create "two Koreas." But with nothing can they divide our nation indefinitely.

The people in the north and south of Korea will surely force the aggressors out of their country, pull down the barriers of division, and reopen the railway traffic.

The abnormal situation in which a tree grows in the railroad must never continue any more.

Kim Hak Chol

other is that it has acclaimed Mr. Kim Jong Il as his heir."

Yu Mi Nyo (wife of Choe Dok Sin) resident in America pointed out: "When I sang a song of the dear leader, I cried and cried to myself and I could not sing properly. Rosy is the future of our nation under him."

As stated above, our overseas compatriots and fellow believers infinitely revere the great leader and the dear leader, and they are very eager to reunify Korea as soon as possible and lead worthy lives in the kindly embrace of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Next, what strongly impressed me during the dialogue was that the Korean people of the same ancestral blood can never be torn apart. Thirty-eight years have already elapsed since the Korean people were separated in north and south. Many fellow countrymen went abroad across the oceans and continents and live there at present. But, however long the division lasts, it can never break the blood ties of our fellow countrymen, who have harmoniously lived as a single nation on one and the same territory, creating a brilliant culture and a long history of 5,000 years. And, despite the difference in ideology, political view and religious belief, we can unite for national reunification if we get together.

We can never forget the first meeting with the representatives from abroad.

"O, how glad we are to see



The participants in the dialogue fervently appeal for independence, peace and great national unity

you!", "Are you well?" and "How happy we are to meet you like this on the road of the struggle for reunification!" This was what we said to each other. Though succinct, the words were quite pregnant with profound meaning.

Some hugged each other and jumped for joy. Others rubbed cheeks with each other and shed tears of joy.

The dialogue hall on a tranquil lake boiled with the joy of reunification envoys and the trees outside the hall seemed to sway in stirring excitement. The dialogue was pervaded with these feelings from beginning to end. In particular, they were warmly expressed during the two banquets. We representatives of the homeland and those of overseas Korean nationals sat between each other and ate the savoury dainties of the homeland. We

recounted the heart-rending stories of division and groped for the way to national reunification and salvation. We also sang in unison and recited poems.

Whenever there were sung "The Spring at a Home Village", "My Beloved Kangnam", "Yangsando", "Nodulgangbyon" and other folksongs full of national sentiment, we, young and old, mingled with each other and danced. Who can dare to divide our nation of one and the same blood? No one and no force can tear us from each other. Attempting to divide our nation artificially is as foolish as trying to cut a river's flowing water with a sword. Through this dialogue I realized that if the brethren of the same blood get together and converse with each other with an open heart, we can dispel the accumulated misunderstanding and distrust and unite in the

common interests of the nation, transcending the difference in ideology, institutions, political views and religious beliefs. I also felt heartily that our fellow countrymen eagerly desire reunification. All the participants in the dialogue made up their mind to exert every effort to open a new phase of reunification and national salvation by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and create the favourable conditions for reunification at home and abroad.

Many Christians held prayer services for the reunification of Korea with the dialogue close at hand and prayed to God for its good success.

Pending the conversation the representatives of the overseas compatriots claimed: "We cannot stand any longer the misfortunes and sufferings caused by national division"; "The north is an earthly paradise but the south is a living hell"; "Division leads to national ruin and reunification is the only way to survival"; and "For Korean reunification the US army, the main obstacle to it, must be forced out of south Korea, and the US stooge Chon Du Hwan the traitor be overthrown." And they made a resolve to fight on staunchly under the banner of independence against America. When a joint statement containing these assertions was adopted with a unanimous approval, all rose and took one another by the hand and sent up shouts of joy. They embraced each other and shed tears of joy and emotion.

The representatives of the homeland arranged a banquet following the conclusion of the dialogue. There those of overseas Koreans hugged each other and sang the song "Our Desire Is Reunification and We Wish for One Korea Even in a Dream" and the banquet hall rang with the song "Korea Is One":

We are a nation of the same blood with a history of 5,000 years

Korea is one territory which stretches down from Mt. Paekdu

How many years have we lived in separation

Compatriots, rise up to reunify Korea

Korea is one

Their song reflected the iron will and determination of our people to reunify the divided country by all means.

Our representatives closed the dialogue by heartily singing the

"Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the song "Long life and good health to the leader" with a feeling of unbounded reverence. Thus they dropped the curtain of the historic Second Dialogue for One Korea.

The revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which echoed through the Nordic sky! The reunification envoys sang it, taking a pledge of allegiance to fight devotedly to hasten as soon as possible the glorious day when they would greet him in the plaza of reunification, upholding President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as the great leader of our nation, the centre of unity and cohesion and the lodestar of Korean reunification.

Pastor Li Song Bong, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation



The representatives present in the dialogue are interviewed by foreign reporters



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Zambia Advances through Struggle

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many African peoples who suffered imperialist and colonialist oppression in the past have already won independence and embarked upon the road of independent progress. And they are playing an important role in the international arena."

The Zambian people are achieving great successes in the struggle to frustrate the aggressive and subversive activities of imperialists, colonialists and racists, to consolidate their national independence and create a new life. The Zambian Government pays deep attention to eliminating the lopsidedness of the colonial economy concentrated on copper mining and developing it in a diverse way.

Foreign monopoly corporations have been placed under state control; state-run enterprises and new industries are being established,

and heavy and light industry factories and enterprises built, so as to lay the foundation of national industry.

To meet the increasing demands for power active endeavours have been made to develop the nation's abundant water-power resources. As a result nine hydro-power stations were newly built or expanded after independence. In 1981, this country generated 9,771 million kwh of electricity or 14 times that at the time of independence.

Progress has been made in agriculture, too.

In keeping with the governmental steps for increasing the production of maize, the main crop, agricultural research institutes are working to obtain new maize seeds suited to the country's climate, and advanced farming methods and technique are being introduced.

On the other hand the area under irrigation is increased in order to overcome natural calamities and

ensure safe farming.

The Government increased investment in education, regarding it as an important work for the country's independent development. The Ministry of Higher Education has been newly established, and the construction of primary and middle schools is under way across the country. In step with the increase in the number of schools, endeavours are being made to train teachers and prepare teaching materials.

The Zambian Government and people firmly maintain the principle of non-alignment, oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and struggle to defend national sovereignty from encroachment of the enemies and attain complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zambia develop satisfactorily with each passing day in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

President Kenneth David Kaunda paid a visit to our country in April last year to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This opened out an occasion for the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries to develop onto a new, higher plane.

The Zambian Government and people always extend positive support and encouragement to the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

The Zambian people are achieving great successes in their worthy struggle to create a new life, holding fast to their anti-imperialist and for-independence stand. The Korean people rejoice over these successes as over their own.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will do their best to promote their amicable and cooperative relations with the Zambian people.



Textile industry is developing in Zambia

Pakistan Develops National Industry

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the Asian people are living in a new era of history shaping their own destiny independently and creatively, freed from the long years of colonial subjugation."

Under the leadership of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq the Pakistani people are striving to build an independent and prosperous new society. As a result, its national industry develops day after day.

The Pakistani Government took steps to lay the foundations of national industry, which brought about many successes.

Many machine-building, chemical, foodstuff and building-materials factories and enterprises were built in the northeast and south regions of Pakistan. Many plants, including the largest sheet glass factory and textile combine in Pakistan, were constructed last fiscal year alone. Also, there rose a factory capable of satisfying the needs for high-voltage cables and other electric wires, and tile and ceramic plants in whose construction some 100,000 rupees were invested. They annually turn out many ceramics and 532,000 square metres of tiles. Tractor and urea fertilizer factories were also put into commission.

New factories and enterprises continue to rise. A large-size steel complex is under construction. It will be completed with the commissioning of a cold-rolling plant in 1984. The four produc-

tion units were finished in 1981, and the second blast furnace was completed last year and nine production units including oxygen, steel and drawn pipe plants were put into operation.

Pakistan exerts efforts to advance the textile industry. This industry, which accounts for a third of its industrial output value, works on domestic raw materials. The number of textile mills has increased 10 times as against the pre-independence days.

Pakistan actively exploits natural resources in an endeavour to meet the growing demands for raw materials and fuel on its

own. Natural gas is extracted in the area of Sind and used as power resources. Petroleum, coal, iron ore, limestone are produced in many regions of the country and the deposits of tungsten, zinc and many other minerals were newly discovered.

The current Fifth Five-Year Plan ends in June this year. During the last five years the gross national product increased by more than 6 per cent, and industrial output, by 9 per cent every year.

Greater successes are in store for the Pakistani people who are striving to attain economic independence.

Li Won Il



The Karachi Shipyard

Guinean People's Revolution Advances

We visited Guinea and during our stay in this country we were able to witness the vigorous efforts of its dependable people to step up the people's revolution under the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and socialism.

On the People's Palace Square in the centre of Conakry stands the November 22 Martyrs Tower. This was erected to commemorate unknown soldiers who had fallen in the struggle to defend the country from Portuguese colonialist invaders.

The tower was inscribed with these words: "The revolution will be alive. Imperialists will find their grave in Guinea."

Short as it was, the inscription strongly impresses one with the firm will of the Guinean people to safeguard the country's independence at all costs. On the top of the tower were statues of a charging soldier, arm in hand, a woman calling the masses to the front, and sturdy boys gripping hand grenades. It seemed as if they would rush forward at any moment, as foretold by the

inspiring inscription.

When we were leaving the place, our guide said: "Korea vanquished US imperialism in the East, and we defeated colonialists. We shall always fight together on the same side of the barricade against imperialism."

He added that at present the Guinean Party and Government were building up manpower and material foundations for the revolution, by means of deeply convincing the people that they were the masters of the revolution and actively enlisting the youth, students, soldiers and

women in productive labour.

In Guinea great importance is being attached to the education of the youth in preparing for and defending the revolution. National efforts are being made to train native cadres. Compulsory middle school education is in force and scholarships are applied to college students. When we visited Conakry University, we happened to see a morning ceremony. There was a flagstaff on a wide lot behind the club-house and the entire students of the university lined up around it in



Farming is done by machines

the form of L. At the words of command two students, male and female, goose-stepped towards the flagstaff. As they presented arms, the Guinean national flag began to rise slowly. Everybody saluted and watched the flag reverently. As soon as it reached the top, all the students were led to shout vigorously the following slogans: "Be ready for the revolution!", "Down with imperialism!" and "Long live the people's liberty and dignity!".

The rector explained that the flags rising that particular day at major national establishments and enterprises symbolized the freedom, independence and dignity of his people.

We then inspected the university. The experimental and lecture rooms were well equipped and, there, the students welcomed us with the slogans they had shouted in the morning.

We were quite impressed by the fact that the university closely linked theory with practice in education. When they complete their three-year programme, the students go to the countryside and work there for a year. Then they take exams to enter the fourth year. During their final year they should have specialized training for 10



Peasants learn how to handle farm machine

months plus a few months of military service.

In addition, the students are made to have practical training at the countryside one day per week, and during their holidays they take part in public activities such as to explain Party policies and combat illiteracy. This is effective in enabling the students to make steady preparations for their social services after graduation.

The last place we inspected was electrical training room. Having explained the equipment and the contents of the training, the instructor said: "There is no racial discrimination in science and technology. What matters is our efforts. We shall train many useful

and competent technicians and specialists in a brief period of time."

Seeing us off, the rector stressed that the DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibition held at his university not long ago, had been a splendid occasion in strengthening interchange and cooperation and promoting mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Guinea directs much effort to the building of an independent national economy. We could witness this also at the Kindia Bauxite Company and the Telekuri County Agro-Livestock Farming Cooperative.

When we visited the bauxite company giant excavators, bulldozers, heavy duty trucks were

on the move, making tremendous noises.

This company is one of Guinea's largest companies in deposit and output.

The manager of the company had this to say: "Bauxite holds 98 per cent of Guinea's foreign currency revenue. So we call it 'red gold'. It contributes actively to building the nation's self-reliant economy."

At the Telekuri County Agro-Livestock Farming Cooperative we had quite a few impressions. Particularly we could perceive the Guinean people's strong desire to quickly develop agriculture, the foundation of

Guinea's economy, by means of creating modern farming and animal husbandry through the cooperative, based on socialist development in the countryside.

We also visited the Institute of Agricultural Science on the Kindia Province.

A responsible official of the institute took us to an experimental plot. A variety of rice, maize and vegetables were growing lustily at different stages. The official said proudly that the institute was an important centre to solve agricultural problems, the food problem in particular, not only for this part of the country but also all the

rest of Guinea and, further, for west African countries at large. He added:

"Through these researches, we shall markedly increase the per-hectare output of grain and all other crops. We have become strongly convinced that we in Africa will be able to solve our food problem."

He referred to how the institute had come into being and the successes achieved in scientific researches since its establishment. He emphasized that in order to eulogize for ever the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's solicitude, the Guinean people had named the institute after him.

"The Guinean people will never forget the warm solicitude of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Korean comrades' devoted cooperation. And our people will always give strong support and encouragement to the Korean people in their just revolutionary cause, that includes national reunification."

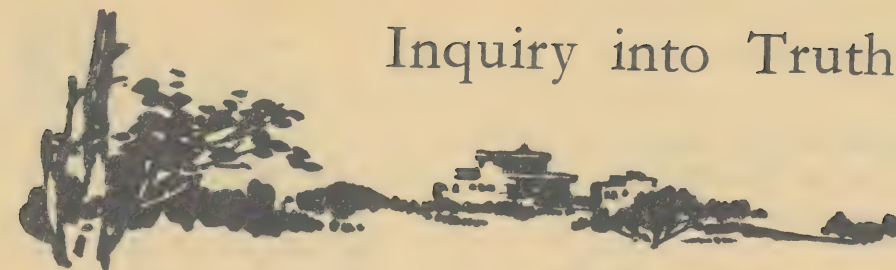
These words convinced us that friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guinean peoples would strengthen and develop in the future.

Han Bong Chan



A practice room of Conakry University

SHORT NOVEL



Inquiry into Truth

Li Hwa

3

At dusk the train arrived at XX Station. Ung Sim sent his wife to the university house and made a beeline for the school.

There was a young teacher sitting at the front gate reception office of the university. He exhibited wide-eyed surprise to see Ung Sim walking straight into the gate. He rushed out and halted Ung Sim, saying: "Sir, there are guests from the Ministry in the rector's room."

"So what?"

"I advise you to go into the duty officer's room and toast yourself the while. It might be unclean, though."

Ung Sim followed him into the duty officer's room, betraying displeasure. A boy student hurried out of the room. A little later the rector, a kind-looking man of large build, made his appearance.

"You've come," said he, and grasped Ung Sim's hands, his broad face looking nonplussed.

"Let's go that way," proposed the rector and led Ung Sim out by the hand. The rector walked towards the campus enshrouded in darkness. When they reached the library beset with silk and pinenut trees, he stopped and mumbled: "You received my letter, didn't you?"

"I did," answered Ung Sim.

The rector nodded and said in an aggrieved voice.

"A few days ago an inspection group came to our university from the Ministry of Education. It is led by Vice-Minister XX. Let me be frank with you now. To tell the truth, they are taking a political issue with your lectures."

"What for? Have they ever studied biology and proved everything for themselves? Where are they? I'll go see them myself," said Ung Sim and turned round. His face was flushed with fury.

"Mr. Kye!" called the rector. He seized Ung Sim by the sleeve. He said: "Please don't, for God's sake. The situation is irretrievable now. You know I am a specialist in biology, too, and I believe there are quite a few dubious points in their theory, so I made a few protesting remarks. But they—oh, how terrible!"

The hulky rector winced and shook his large head. Immediately after liberation he had been appointed rector of XXX Agricultural University on the respected General Kim Il Sung's instructions. The university building was built at a miraculous speed thanks to the patriotic zeal of the local population and students gathered from different parts of the country. But the university could not be opened for lack of qualified teachers. The university authorities were at a loss what to do. They could anyhow engage a few teachers for the faculties of agriculture and zootechny, but they could not invite even a single professor for the faculty of sericulture.

About this time word reached their ears that the

respected General had brought Kye Ung Sim, a noted sericulturist at the time, from south Korea. This was an eyeopener to the rector. He hurried to Pyongyang and asked the General to send Kye Ung Sim to his university.

The General laughed heartily, saying: "Don't raise such a matter to me. Go and make the request to Mr. Kye Ung Sim in person."

The rector went right away to Kye Ung Sim, who had already held the post of director of the XXX Sericultural Laboratory, the first sericultural research institute in Korea. However, Ung Sim readily accepted the request that he should come to his university and guide the faculty of sericulture.

"All right. I've already received the General's advice on that score."

Ung Sim promised to give intensive lectures at the university at least in winter; he was not in a position to work full time at the university.

That time the rector was very much satisfied to invite such an eminent scholar to his university. Although Ung Sim worked at the university only in winter, he got him a villa near by. He had a caretaker keep the house clean even in spring and summer when he was away at the laboratory. And he would have the rooms heated and the house kept neat and tidy on the eve of his arrival at the university. He made sure that Kye Ung Sim did not lecture during the first morning hour in which the students might not concentrate their attention but did during the second hour or the first hour in the afternoon. When the road was slippery with the snow, the rector sent the students to Ung Sim's—though it was not too far from the lecture-hall—so that he delivered lectures at home.

He was such a considerate man but, it was he who had written the letter to Kye Ung Sim, asking him not to come to the university for lectures. What great agonies he must have suffered all alone! And, in actual fact, he had.

The Vice-Minister of Education severely criticized the rector for his work attitude. He rebuked:



"...Do you know what you are standing for now, Comrade Rector? Kye Ung Sim studied at a Japanese imperialist university and worked at their research institute. Worse still, he served on the Suwon Experimental Farm belonging to the US military government shortly after liberation.

"Truth to tell, we decided to disregard all these things of the past because he had come over to us, bringing large quantities of original strains of silkworms. But it's impossible now. Look at this."

The Vice-Minister pointed to a page of Ung Sim's lecture text with his forefinger, and spat out:

"...These matters, independent of changes in their living conditions, are conveyed from the ancestors to the posterity, in an unchanged form... What does this mean in the last analysis? However embellished, these words graphically tell that they are nothing but a variant of the theological allegation that soul is immortal. It means that superior races came into being with the mission of

oppressing weak and small nations forever. Just think. What a great national contempt we suffered from under the vicious Japanese imperialists! Do you think the 36 years of suffering under the Japs' hoofs were not enough?"

Dumbfounded, the rector could not utter a word of protest. That was too formidable a question whose solution was beyond his power. It was the final conclusion reached by a few hundred eminent scholars in that foreign country after many years of hot debates. How could he rise in revolt with his limited knowledge?

And yet, the rector could not regard Kye Ung Sim as a scientist subservient to Japanese imperialists. Aged as he was, he was so pure-hearted that he could be called the symbol of integrity and immaculacy. He was still as honest as those infants who do not know how to excuse themselves. He was such a rare personality. How could he be stigmatized as such?

It had snowed heavily the previous night. Ung Sim got into the front gate of the university, his long Korean stockings and rubber shoes sinking in the snow which was almost knee-deep.

He went up the stairs to the teachers' room of the sericultural faculty which was on the second floor of the main building. Young teachers greeted him with unusual politeness. But, as soon as they were seated again, they bated their breath and leafed the pages of their books as quietly as possible. In a bitter tone of voice, Ung Sim asked no one in particular.

"Who teaches sericultural anatomical physiology?"

"Nobody does, sir."

"What about tussore sericultural science?"

There was no reply. The teachers only sighed, staring at each other. An oppressive air prevailed. Ung Sim sighed noiselessly. He desisted from asking any further, and walked out. He walked silently down the hallway. At quite a few lecture rooms students had been studying themselves from the very first hour of the day. All the main subjects

to be taught at the sericultural faculty in his charge had been dropped from the educational programme. Whither would these young people, the future masters of sericultural science, go?

Ung Sim's eyes flashed. He hurried back into the teachers' office. He took off his outer coat and hung it on the rack and got out into the hallway with a determined air. There was a stir among the teachers. There was the sound of hurried steps behind him.

Ung Sim passed junior-grade lecture rooms and abruptly stepped into a room where there were senior students. The room was noisy. A sharp-nosed student was telling some funny story at the teacher's desk. Hush, hush, hush were heard here and there. The students restored order in haste. The sharp nose ran back to his seat, stooping his head.

Ung Sim pretended not to notice all this and made for the desk. The students closely watched every movement of the teacher. There was a dead silence. Ung Sim took up a piece of chalk and wrote down a subject on the blackboard with huge letters.

"On the Heredity of Coloured Silkworm Cocoons"

Ung Sim surveyed those present, his hands gripping both edges of the desk. To his surprise, however, no student would copy the subject of the lecture.

"What's the matter?"

No reply.

"Tell me what on earth happened," Ung Sim demanded of the monitor seated in the backmost row.

The student rose to his feet with an effort and stammered out.

"To tell the truth, they said your lectures were wrong; we have even been told to destroy our notebooks. Later, we received lectures which rectified your mistakes."

Ung Sim's face turned pale. He looked around the students, unable to quench his fury. The latter

were breathing hard, adding to the tense atmosphere in the room.

Ung Sim said in an agonizing tone of voice.

"I won't give you a lecture. But you students, who are here to acquire absolute truth, must know this clearly: Water flows downward. It does unless man applies artificial force on it. This is an inviolable law of nature. The case is the same with biology. Red beans do not grow where green beans are sown..."

He began to harangue on the impulse of passion. But he stopped speaking before long and got out of the classroom.

He went down to the rector's office and with him made for the room where the inspection group of the ministry was in. He approached the Vice-Minister with an imperious carriage and asked in a cutting voice.

"Can you assume the responsibility for hampering me from teaching the students the stark laws of nature?"

The Vice-Minister smiled bitterly and blurted out in a sardonic voice.

"Before I do, you'll have to blame yourself for having given reactionary lectures to the students."

"I have only taught them the objective laws which exist in living beings. You link these laws with racism. It is you who are subjectivists and mechanists."

Ung Sim shouted in anger. The Vice-Minister sprang to his feet. He wrinkled his nose and waved his arm.

"None of that sophistry of yours. Go back. You have been dismissed from the post of faculty head."

"All right."

Ung Sim went out, banging the door. There was plenty of time until the next train, but he went straight to his wife and left for the railway station with her.

An icy wind was blowing over the murky compound of the station. The train was pulling into the platform, whistling gruffly. The rector was frozen to the bones; he gave the tickets to Ung Sim with a

stiff hand.

"I only hope you will register greater successes in your researches. I'll go up to Pyongyang myself soon and meet the General and tell him all about the situation here."

"Please do," whispered Ung Sim in a choked voice. His thin face betrayed indescribable agony. The train again sounded a prolonged whistle and chugged out of the platform.

4

Back from the university, Ung Sim cooped himself up in his office for days, engrossed in analyzing and summing up various data on the experiments made at the laboratory throughout the spring and summer.

He had left for the university fully prepared to pass the winter there, but had returned in three days. All sorts of rumours about him were afloat at the laboratory. Ung Sim's assistants were the first targets of undisguised pressure.

"Myong Gil Dong, you had better watch out. You'll get into a great trouble if you meekly follow the director's instructions."

This was a warning given by the deputy director Myong Hak, who dropped in at the anatomy room. All other assistants heard this. Gil Dong was at a loss what to do. His face became haggard now because of the mental pain he had been experiencing.

At one time he had been the greatest grumbler who would complain that Kye Ung Sim was so stone-hearted that he worked his assistants too hard. But he had no courage to refuse the research work assigned to him by the director. On Ung Sim's special instructions, for half a year he had been observing the biological features of a wild species called "Wild Silkworm". This silkworm feeds on oak or overcup oak leaves which can be found in any mountains. Its cocoons have a natural green colour and fine thread whose quality is superb. Our ancestors picked up the Wild Silkworms in moun-

tains and produced thread from them and wove rare silk called Wild Silk. Its texture was so beautiful that they said it was worn by celestial people.

Ung Sim had an idea of crossbreeding this species and an ordinary silkworm so as to produce a new species which would inherit the peculiar qualities of the wild silkworm. But this too was causing a great problem now. Ung Sim was being criticized for "applying" classical biology in crossbreeding different species, in his stubborn endeavour to defend the reactionary nature of this branch of science whose incorrectness had already been laid bare.

"You know why the director makes you keep looking into the Wild Silkworm? You have already got caught in his invisible web, like a pitiable dragon fly."

This was a warning given to Myong Gil Dong by the deputy director who called the former alone to his room. Gil Dong was secretly scared. He even thought he had better quit this troublesome research and return to his home village to farm with his old mother and rear silkworms on the side. He decided to make the request to Kye Ung Sim. The latter's one-storey house was quiet. The sign "No Visitors" on the door greeted him coldly as usual.

Gil Dong was hesitant. No one was allowed to see the director at this hour of the day. But he plucked up his courage and knocked the door and walked in



carefully.

Unexpectedly, Gil Dong was welcomed by Ung Sim.

"Oh, it's you, Myong Gil Dong?!"

Ung Sim pulled out a chair and smiled gently.

"I thought everybody has deserted me. But you still visit me like this." Ung Sim's eyes seemed to say this.

Gil Dong's heart was torn to shreds. He seated himself on the edge of the chair but he could not come to the point at once. But he raised his head as he recalled the fact that people humiliated and looked at him disdainfully just because he worked for Ung Sim as his assistant.

"Erh, sir—" He opened his lips with an effort. "I would like to go home and farm."

"What?"

The director stared into the assistant's face. His deep eyes were misty. He was aware of Myong Gil Dong's feeling. Since he himself was in such a plight, his assistants must be undergoing hardships, too. He didn't betray this thought, however, and said in a calm tone of voice.

"We are grappling with a hard task now. As you well know, the Wild Silkworm is quite different from the tussore silkworm. They are as different from each other as the chicken from the pheasant, the peacock from the turkey, the duck from the wild duck. Even biologists in advanced countries still consider such interspecific breedings are impossible. We are undertaking an unprecedented enterprise, and we must exert uncommon efforts for it, mustn't we? If we dilly-dally, we would hardly be able to finish it within our lifetime. If even you give it up, what would happen?"

"I don't mean that, sir. I have an ailing mother at home. Now, I must take care of her."

Avoiding Ung Sim's eyes, Myong Gil Dong tried his best to defend himself.

"My mother is anxiously waiting for me to come back."

"Is she?"

Ung Sim's face clouded but, clinging on a ray of

hope, he said pleadingly.

"Of course, you must take care of your mother. But she would be happy if you have done a great job in providing all of our people with a rare material such as the Wild Silk which is said to be used by celestial people in making their wings. Would she not?"

Ung Sim entreated earnestly.

"Give up your idea, and let's join hands and carry on this research to the finish. Okay?"

Myong Gil Dong's heart was pricked by conscience. He almost cried at the thought that he was even going to turn down such an ardent appeal.

"Forgive me, sir. I too am grieved to leave your side. But I can't work here any more."

Gil Dong stepped out of the room, shedding tears. Ung Sim stared blankly at the back of Gil Dong who opened the sliding door and went out. There was profound sorrow in his eyes. Even his most loved assistant had left him.

He was alone again in the room. The silence was oppressive. He could even hear the sound of the second hand of his wrist watch lain on his desk.

"No Visitors!"

He had established the stringent order for himself so as not to waste even a second in his scientific research. These moments, however, seemed to be suffocating him. He had never interrupted his research even a moment for any desultory meditation. But this day he stalked up and down the garden for a long while, his intelligent, watchful and honest-looking countenance showing unknown grief. A flock of sparrows were chirping on the branches of the zelkova tree and a magpie clattered in the top of the soaring poplar tree. "All the birds are gone, but you, the loved bird of the village, remain here as always." His distracted mind likened himself to the innocent bird. When he returned home, the little daughters clung to their father and made up to him.

"Daddy, mamma slapped me here."

"Yes?"

"I got five at school today."

"Yes?"

"You only say yes, yes, daddy—"

"Ha ha—"

Ung Sim patted their heads and said forlornly as if to himself.

"Everybody dislikes your father. So does your mother. But you still like me, eh?"

His eyes deep as a lake were full of tears. His wife was taken aback to see her husband. Did he have a live heart which could feel pains of human life? she wondered.

The evening wind passed by, rattling the windows. The tree branches rustled gloomily in the garden. Ung Sim remained seated, as if petrified, supporting his face with his hands. He was looking back on his life from the horrid abyss of loneliness. Suddenly his thin face distorted ghastly as if fatally wounded.

To Ung Sim there was nothing more sacred than science. He was ready to sacrifice himself to a scientific achievement which would serve for the promotion of the well-being of the country and the people. He regarded it as a sort of happiness and pride. He had never broken this creed whoever said what. But, on what was he going to rely now?

The fruit of scientific pursuit, his only companion so dear and near to him as his own kin, had been abandoned by people. It seemed to him that not his scientific attainment but his existence itself was being negated.

He shook his head as if to shake off a nightmare. He blinked his eyes and looked in surprise. An affectionate voice was coming from somewhere quite close.

"Mr. Kye, what are you thinking about? We must dress our ragged people. This is the most urgent task now."

Ung Sim looked towards the door with wide eyes. There was nobody. But he entrusted his soul and body to that whispering voice echoing from the lowest depth of his heart, as caressing as a considerate mother's. His honest, pure heart listened to this voice.



DO YOU KNOW?

△ Height 1211 and "Punch Bowl"

Height 1211 rises above the Taebaek range running along the east coast of Korea.

It is widely known to the world as a hero-height where the Korean People's Army soldiers repulsed large-scale offensives of the US imperialists and dealt fatal blows to them during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

This height commanding the eastern sector of the front was of great strategic importance at the fourth stage of the war. Therefore, the enemies ran amuck to attain their aggressive end by taking the height at any cost.

They began their large-scale offensive early in September 1951. They showered the height with 30,000-40,000 shells and bombs and attacked it in waves scores of times a day.

Big trees were uprooted, rocks were reduced to dust and peaks went down.

But under the wise leadership of the great leader the People's

Army warriors turned the height into an impregnable fortress, did not allow a single enemy to move up Height 1211, the height of the fatherland, and inflicted an irreparable defeat upon the enemy forces, giving full play to boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader, collective heroism and self-sacrifice.

In the battle on this height they put out of action more than 29,000 enemy effectives, downed over 40 enemy planes, captured or destroyed over 60 enemy tanks and large quantities of weapons and combat and technical equipment.

And the battle produced 19 Heroes of the Republic, including Hero Li Su Bok.

Having got a sound licking, the enemies called the height "heartbreak ridge" because at the mere sight of it their hearts broke and its valley "punch bowl" because they could never come out alive once they went into it.

△ Pogo GEM

Pogo gem is a mineral designated as natural monument of Korea. This gem is deposited in Pogo-ri, Tanchon County, South Hamgyong Province. It is also called kidney stone, which our people used for various ornamental purposes from antiquity.

It is a kind of siliceous mineral occurring deep in the ground, and often forms with precious pyroxenic minerals.

This solid gem is not easily cracked or crushed, so that it is efficiently processed. Translucent and light greenish, it looks very elegant and gives a tender impression.

For these characteristic features Pogo gem is widely used in making diverse ornaments and sculptures. From ancient times it has been well known to the world with the development of culture in Korea. Today it is much used in creating sculptural works of art and decorating monumental structures. It is also a precious natural wealth of great academic significance.



NEWS

△ New Book "Development of Agriculture in Korea"

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the DPRK brought out the book in English, French and Spanish.

This book contains the speeches and treatises, 19 in all, delivered and submitted by the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981. They are:

- Brilliant Solution of the Food and Agricultural Question in Our Country;
- Brilliant Victory of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Immortal Classic "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country";
- The Juche Farming Method Is the Most Advanced and Scientific Method Suited to the Actual Conditions of Our Country;
- Land Resources and Its Rational Use in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Irrigation Is the Decisive Guarantee for Increasing Food and Agricultural Production;
- Splendid Completion of Rural Electrification in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Experience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture;
- Chemicalization in the Agriculture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Green Revolution Is an Important Guarantee for Increased Food and Agricultural Production;

-Scientific Research for Increased Agricultural Production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Experience of Rice Cultivation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Experience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Maize Cultivation;
- Experience of Intensive Vegetable Cultivation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Experience of Fruit Growing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Experience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Modernization of Poultry and Livestock Farming;
- Training of Agro-Technicians and Elevation of Technical and Cultural Standards of the Farmers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Intensified Assistance to the Countryside in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Construction of Socialist Rural Culture and Its Bright Prospects in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Increased Food and Agricultural Production Is a Decisive Factor Guaranteeing Chajusong of the Peoples of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.

Since it contains the precious experiences of Korea which has highly developed agriculture in a short time and steadily increased agricultural production, warding off the influence of the cold front, this book will arouse great interest among the readers.

△ Memorial Stamp Printed

The Korean Stamp Corporation recently printed a stamp in commemoration of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx, founder of the scientific communist theory and teacher of the international working class, and the centenary of his death.

The colour stamp bears the letters "165th Birthday of Karl Marx, 100th Anniversary of His Death" and "Karl Marx, 1818-1883" with his picture.

No. 39721

FEATURE FILM

"The County Party Chief Secretary"



The hero Cha Sok Bin is quite pleased with a demob Won Chol who is going to work at a coal mine as called by the Party



Cha Sok Bin acquaints himself with the specific situation at the lower level through a veteran Party member and thinks of how to settle knotty problems



Cha Sok Bin says earnestly that Party workers should be a mother to Party members



Cha Sok Bin goes down to a coal cutting face and rouses the miners to innovations in production

Cha Sok Bin never concedes principle in Party guidance of economic affairs



Cha Sok Bin actively supports a worker in his technical innovation proposal and encourages him



Cha Sok Bin offers principled education to his only daughter Su Yong, who is unwilling to go to the coal mine as a teacher of a branch school there



Choe Gwan Bae, who was dismissed from work because of old age, asks the hero to enable him to look after the boiler until he breathes his last so as to repay the leader's kindness



Cha Sok Bin pays close attention to education and never forgets to guide classwork



County Party Chief Secretary is overjoyed to have carried out the task assigned by the Party



Sapo Students and Children's Hall

—A Visit to the Students and Children's Hall in Sapo District, Hamhung City—



The outer view of the hall



Accordion group members



Fine arts group members



A dancing room



Embroidery group members

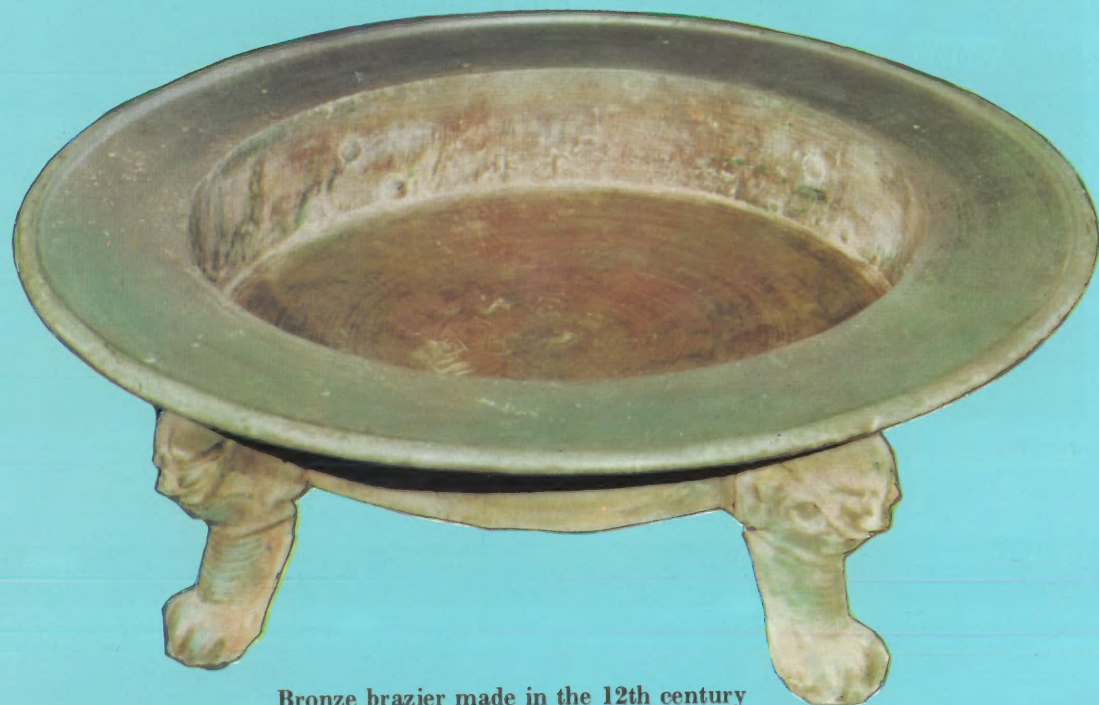


The musical instruments gifted by the Party

Gymnasium



LEGACY OF ANCESTORS



Bronze brazier made in the 12th century

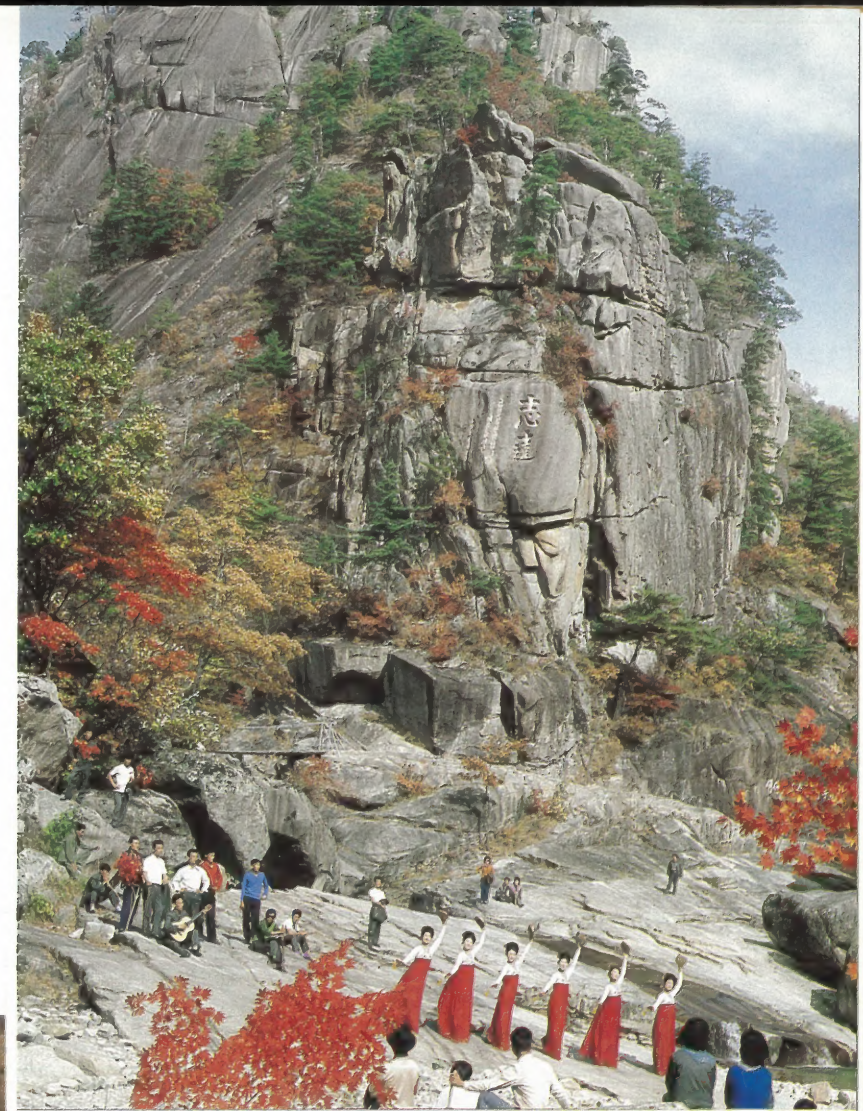


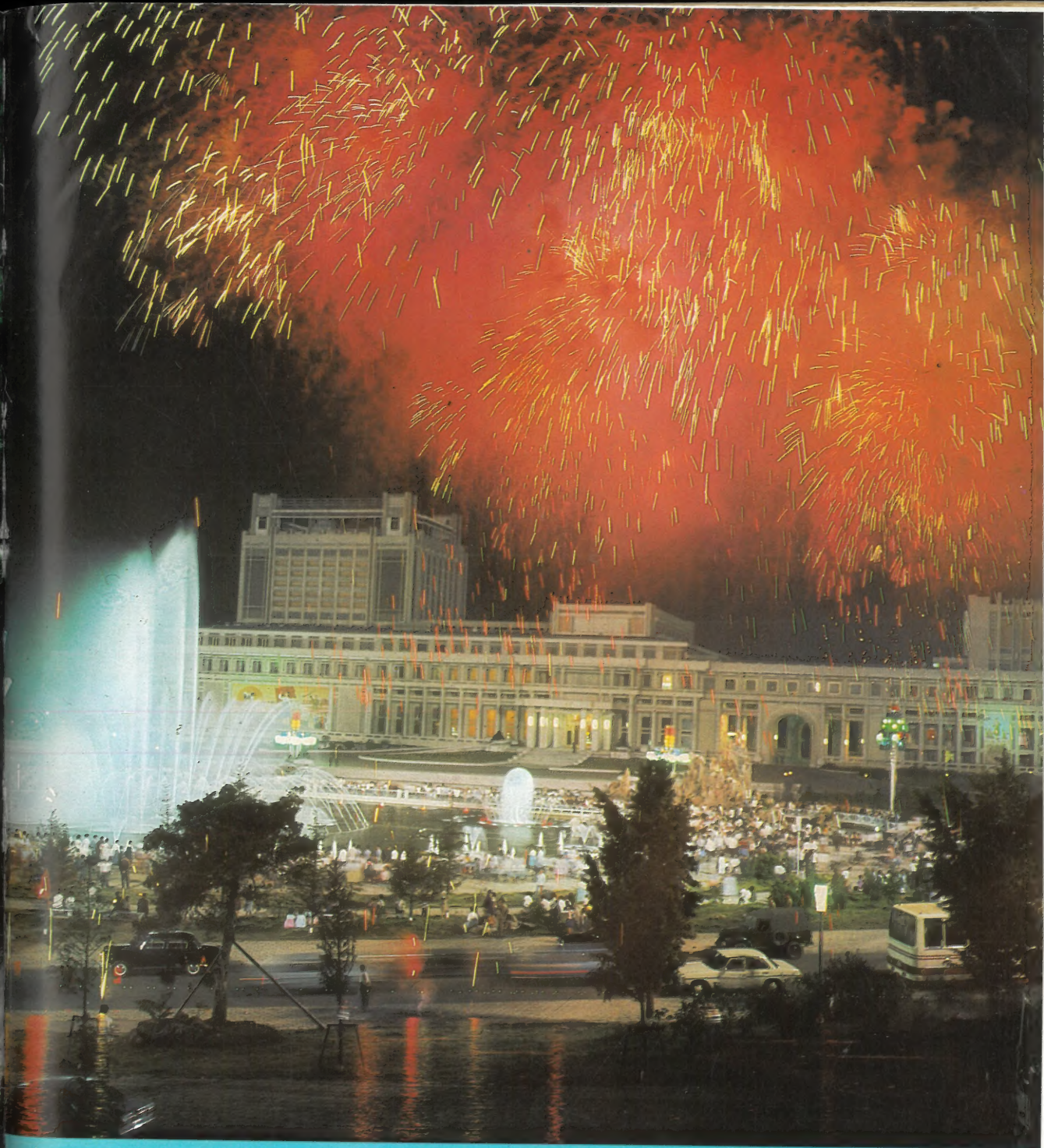
Gilded bronze Buddhist images made in the mid-14th-early 15th century were unearthed recently in Mt. Kumgang

SCENIC SPOT OF KOREA

Mt. Kumgang

Manpok Valley in
the Inner Kumgang





Korea Today

9
1983